

HOME NEWS

Mr Prior stakes future on cooperation with the trade unions

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Mr Prior, opposition spokesman on employment, expects a clear majority for the official Tory line on the closed shop in the debate at next week's Conservative Party conference. He is staking his political future on a policy of accommodation with the trade unions.

The "differences of emphasis" between him and Sir Keith Joseph, spokesman with responsibility for policy and research, will be fully ventilated next Tuesday and the outcome is expected to be endorsement of a motion from Newham, North-West, constituency party calling for greater freedom for workers who do not want to join a union.

Mrs Thatcher, the party leader, has so far supported Mr Prior and his policy of rebuilding links with the unions after the rupture of 1974. If the Shadow Cabinet changes its line Mr Prior will resign. He argues that a policy of cooperation and respect for the unions' representative power is the only feasible way of achieving and restoring office.

The closed shop issue is only the public aspect of a fundamental division between those in the party who support the Prior view and those who see in Sir Keith's attitude, particularly over the Grunwick strike, a more accurate reflection of the traditional Tory view of organized labour.

Mr Prior will attack Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, for

joining the picket line at Grunwick, but he will make clear that a future Conservative government will seek to reach a voluntary agreement with the TUC on a code of practice governing freedom and the closed shop. Legislation compelling unions to permit conscientious objectors to opt out of membership is seen as a last resort.

Mr Prior has had private indications from union leaders that his proposed code of practice might be acceptable to the TUC if it was clearly not a return to the statutory right not to belong. That provision was written into the ill-fated 1971 Industrial Relations Act.

Supporters of the Joseph view of trade union power are already committed Tory voters, it is argued, and the party's policy on industrial relations ought to be aimed at the floating working class voter who is probably a trade unionist and wants to see the Conservative Government attracting the public cooperation of the TUC.

The Newham motion calls for the law to be changed so that more consideration is given to workers caught up in a new closed shop agreement in 1974, in which the party leadership room for manoeuvre.

Behind the scenes, an attempt is being made to draft a joint statement on employment, bearing the imprimatur of Sir Keith and Mr Prior, with the aim of reducing the policy conflict between the two men.

Conservative agent cleared over poll

Peter Bladon, aged 50, a full-time Conservative agent, who was accused of bribery or inducing people to vote Tory in the Ashfield by-election, has been cleared by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The police conducted an investigation after complaints about Mr Bladon, of Hawton, near Newark, Nottinghamshire. A police file was sent to the DPP who has ruled that no criminal offences were committed.

Falcon thieves fined £225 for stealing chicks

Two men who were said to have stolen three valuable peregrine falcon chicks from their nest, were each fined £225 by magistrates at Rhyader, Powys, yesterday.

Christopher Denny, aged 24, a panel beater of Little Queen's Road, Teddington, Middlesex, and Paul Howes, aged 26, a window cleaner, of Glenmead Farm, Virginia Water, Surrey, pleaded guilty to three charges of disturbing, taking and being in possession of wild birds.

Gas log fires condemned for 'staggering' costs

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Gas "log fires" are so inefficient that they should be banned, under the Trade Descriptions Act, from being described as fires or heaters, the October issue of *Which?* magazine states.

The Consumers' Association, which publishes the magazine, says such fires are expensive, inefficient, in some cases illegally installed and are likely to be dangerous. Two heaters tested by the magazine gave less than a third of the heat for the same money as an average gas convector heater.

The appliances are sold in shops, by mail order and by door-to-door salesmen. Often they are supplied in kit form, although *Which?* points out that it is illegal to install gas appliances without the necessary knowledge and experience. Gas boards refuse to fit them. The report says that without adequate ventilation the appliances could give off poisonous carbon-monoxide fumes. Two appliances tested at random and turned fully on, sent flames shooting up the chimney, but

produced only 11 kilowatts of heat. The running cost of one of the fires tested was 14p an hour, which the magazine calls "staggering".

The other cost almost 10p an hour for 11 kW of heat. An electric fire would cost less than 4p for the same heat and an ordinary gas fire much less.

Running a car 'costs £8 to £25 a week'

Motorists are paying between £8 and £25 a week to keep their cars on the road, *Motoring Which?* reports after a survey of 20,000 members of the Consumers' Association. The details were published yesterday in the magazine's annual car-buying guide.

The survey showed that almost half those with cars registered in 1976 had trouble with the electrical systems. A complaint of defects such as rattles, squeaks and leaks in the bodywork. There were complaints of fuel and ignition faults in 28 per cent of cases.

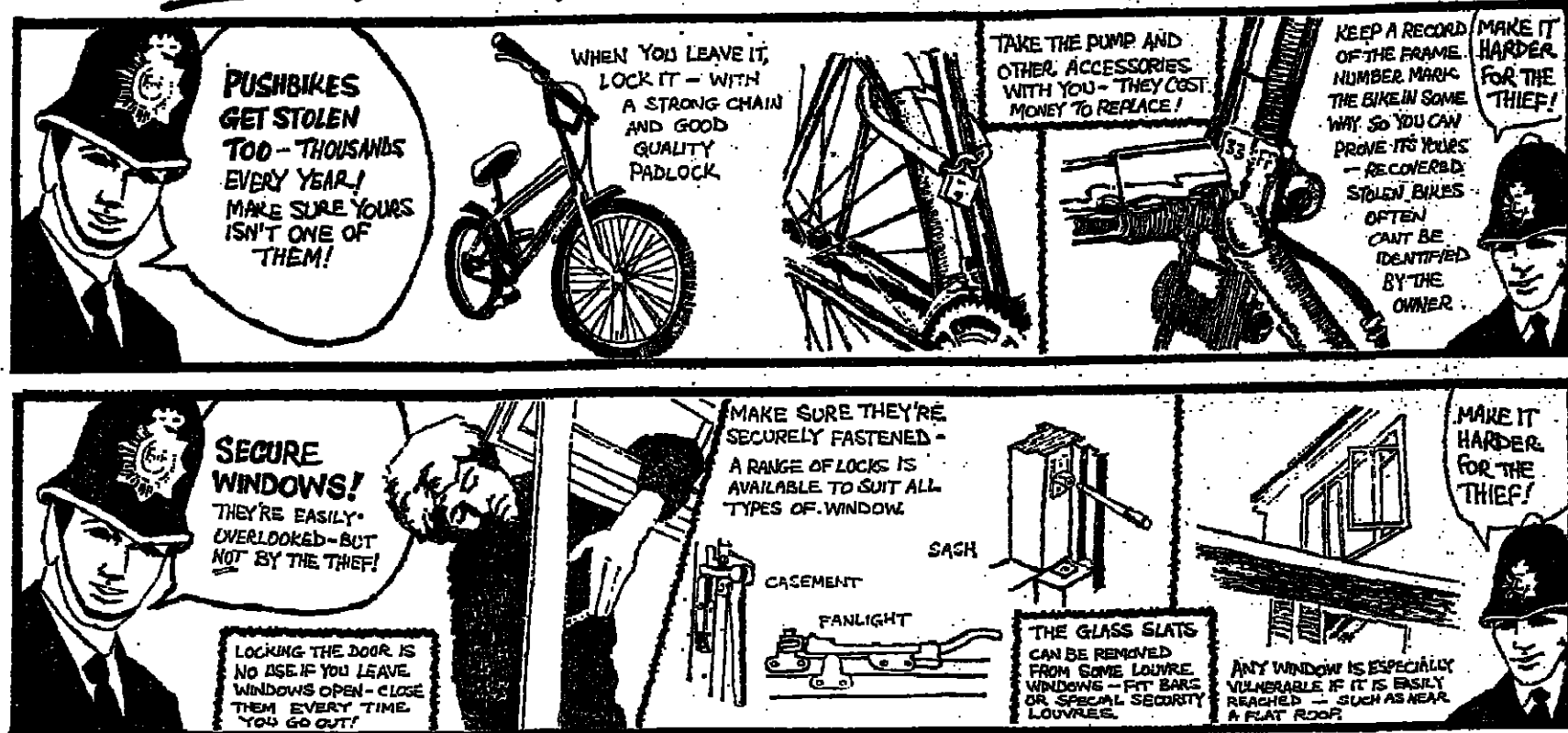
The magazine calculates running costs from petrol and insurance charges, assuming an annual mileage of 12,000, car tax and servicing and repair charges reported by the members. Its figures do not include depreciation which adds from £6 a week for a Datsun Cherry or Fiat 126 to £45.50 a week in the case of a Jaguar XJ53. The Jaguar was the most expensive to run of the cars in the report.

The lowest running costs of £8 a week are quoted for the Citroen Dyane and the Fiat 126, but of the Fiat *Motoring Which?* says: "Consider buying only if you'll sacrifice all for economy... they... slow, cramped, noisy and pretty hopeless as a load-carrier."

The Citroen Dyane is found to be an impressive load-carrier for its size and comparatively comfortable and roomy, although slow. The more expensive Renault 4, costing £8.50 a week, is described as "a good value for money as a comfortable small work horse" and the Leyland Mini (from £9 a week running costs) is "a sensible buy as a day-to-day runabout."

An analysis of how each model compares with the average for the incidence of particular faults shows that Japanese cars do well for reliability, particularly in the small car market.

HOW YOU CAN HELP PREVENT CRIME!



Crime-prevention guidance to bicycle owners and householders which will be distributed throughout London during the Scotland Yard campaign.

Commissioner calls on public for help to beat crime

By a Staff Reporter

Mr David McNeice, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police yesterday at Scotland Yard launched a £80,000 crime prevention campaign. He said: "The crime rate is getting worse. All the signs indicate that this year will turn out to be 'jackpot year' for the criminal."

Serious crimes committed in London in the first eight months of this year are 9 per cent up on the same period last year. Mr McNeice told reporters: "It is likely that in London, while you sit here this morning, 17 cars will be stolen or have property stolen from them. 13 buildings will be burgled, and at least 16 other thefts will take place. That on average is how many offences, burglaries and thefts happen every hour in London."

"By now it should be no secret that it is my wish not merely to stem the flow of crime in London, but to reduce it. He wanted to see the effects of the London safer for everyone."

Mr McNeice added: "I envisage doing it by getting more policemen and women on their feet on the streets of the Metropolis. But that is proving in-

creasingly difficult in a force which more than 4,000 under strength and faces the constant demands of public order, political demonstrations, industrial disputes, football matches, all of which can only be dealt with at a heavy cost to the everyday job of policing the streets of London."

Everyone could take positive steps to defeat the criminal.

Strike by the police would be catastrophic, MP says

By Our Political Staff

The spectre of a police strike over pay was raised yesterday by Mr Eddison Griffiths, Conservative MP for Bury St Edmunds and consultant to the Police Federation. The consequences for Britain would be catastrophic, he told a Conservative Women's one-day conference in Colchester.

Mr Griffiths said that if the Government made an exception in pay policy for Ford car workers, whose previous claims had helped to sink up inflation, it must also make an exception for the police. The needs of the police were far more pressing and their ser-

vice to the nation more important. "It would be tragic if the police once again were brushed aside because they are legally prevented from exercising the traditional civilian methods available to the car workers," he said.

The Home Secretary had acknowledged the police as a special case and the public supported that. But unless these sentiments were rapidly translated into a substantial and overdue pay settlement there would be a police strike. "This would be a catastrophe for the public," he declared.

Secondly, there would be an inexorable and irresistible movement towards paramilitary policing as men left the force and the shortage of police made it necessary to substitute riot gear weapons for the traditional civilian methods of upholding public order.

"I see grave dangers in this," Mr Griffiths told the conference. "The greatest strength of the British bobby is the fact that he is rooted in the community. But once the policeman puts on the Dalek-like apparatus of the riot squad he is in danger of being separated physically and psychologically from the community on which he depends."

Paramilitary police forces

also tend to become the instruments of the government. "Where the police have the right to strike, as in many western countries, the paramilitary security police may also be moved in to police the police strikers," he commented. "I can think of no better way of splitting the police service from top to bottom."

The mood of younger constables was one of despair and near revolt. Only the strong sense of duty of their leaders held them back from taking industrial action. The police must be given a generous pay settlement, he said.

land Yard yesterday show that a burglary is committed in London every 10 minutes. Pickpocketing offences have increased fourfold in the past five years. Twenty-seven per cent of all those arrested for all types of crime were juveniles aged between 10 and 16 and nearly a third of all crime involved either theft from or of vehicles.

Inquiry told of explosion risk to footpath users

From Our Correspondent
Chesterfield

People using a Derbyshire countryside footpath between Alfreton and South Normanton, run the risk of being blown up, a public inquiry in Mansfield was told yesterday.

The path runs through land owned by Explosives and Chemical Products, which has built an explosives factory. At the inquiry, the company asked Bolsover District Council to close the footpath to the public. Their application was challenged by members of the public, and the findings are to be announced.

Tory drive to keep Scotland in Union

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

With a spur from Mr Francis Pym, chief opposition spokesman on devolution, who ended a visit to Scotland yesterday, the Scottish Conservative Party launched a campaign underlining the benefits of the Union.

A leaflet to be circulated says every Scot receives far more benefit from his Union than his English counterpart.

The leaflet lists the wide range of controls already held in Scotland through the Scottish Office with the great advantage that Scotland can plug

any way were London's ratepayers going to get value for money.

Miss Roberts (C Upton), said that the Government's White Paper on the inner cities had exhorted the use of all agencies in tackling difficulties. She accused Mr McIntosh of going into a race because the Conservatives had come up with a new idea.

Answering the charge that the Conservatives were not taking firm action on devolution, Miss Roberts said that tenders had been invited for the first roadwork. "I can see no reason why our road and rail link proposals should not be under way, and some completion by the end of the year," she said.

Mr McIntosh said virtually every line in the book had been broken in the manner in which the matter had been handled. There had been no suggestion that the project should go to tender, no costing to give incentive to efficiency, and no reference to the qualifications of the firm chosen. "At no stage in

Player says Packer contract is a bond

By John Hennessey
Sports Editor

Two England Test cricketers, Alan Knott and Derek Underwood, gave details in the High Court yesterday of the manner in which they had become engaged to play in the forthcoming Packer series in Australia.

At the suggestion of Tony Greig, who captained England on the previous winter's tour, they had gone to the Churchill Hotel, London, on Easter Monday, to discuss plans put forward on behalf of Mr Kerry Packer; they had then gone to the Dorchester Hotel in West London, where they had one of the signed agreements for the same day.

Mr Knott said, however, that in his case the contract was a "bond", as the agreement had not been finalised. His account was formulated in Jersey, where he had been contacted by a lawyer, Mr. J. J. O'Connell, who was employed by Packer. Mr. Knott said that he had signed a contract for his services with Mr. Packer's organization. The purpose had been to reduce his liability.

Mr Knott was giving evidence on behalf of the plaintiffs, Mr. Packer and three of his players in the actions brought against the International Cricket Conference (ICC) and the West Indies Cricket Board (WICB). They are seeking to remove a ban on the players from taking part in Test and county cricket.

Mr Knott was asked by Mr. Patrick Milmo, for the defendants, if the new schedule of matches had been agreed. He said that it had not. His account was working on another idea with another company. He still felt morally bound to play in the Packer series. He agreed to answer to Mr. Milmo that he had not signed a contract with Mr. Packer's organization.

Mr. Andrew Morritt, for the plaintiffs, questioned Mr. Knott about the circumstances where he had repaid £28 he had received in unemployment benefit in the winter of 1976-77.

A reporter and a photographer from the Sunday Mirror had called at his home. "I suppose I was a bit young and naive at the time," he said, and I invited them in. They again asked me to pay the money back. Later, under cross-examination by Mr. Milmo, Mr. Knott agreed that he had received an advance payment of about £500 for a book he was writing about the tour.

Mr. Underwood estimated his income in 1976 at £7,500. His contract with Kerry this year was for £3,155. He received a nominal sum, £5 a Test, for playing in the Packer series. He had received a nominal sum, £5 a Test, for playing in the Packer series. He had received a nominal sum, £5 a Test, for playing in the Packer series.

Mr. Underwood was asked by Mr. Milmo if he had received a nominal sum, £5 a Test, for playing in the Packer series. He said that he had not. He had received a nominal sum, £5 a Test, for playing in the Packer series. He had received a nominal sum, £5 a Test, for playing in the Packer series.

Mr. Underwood was asked by Mr. Milmo if he had received a nominal sum, £5 a Test, for playing in the Packer series. He said that he had not. He had received a nominal sum, £5 a Test, for playing in the Packer series. He had received a nominal sum, £5 a Test, for playing in the Packer series.

Mr. Underwood was asked by Mr. Milmo if he had received a nominal sum, £5 a Test, for playing in the Packer series. He said that he had not. He had received a nominal sum, £5 a Test, for playing in the Packer series. He had received a nominal sum, £5 a Test, for playing in the Packer series.

Prostitutes entertained in prison cells, letter says

An official investigation is being made into an allegation that prostitutes had intercourse in prison cells with some of Britain's most dangerous criminals.

The allegation was made to Mr Edward Taylor, chief Conservative spokesman on Scottish affairs, in an anonymous letter from Barlinnie prison, Glasgow. A copy was also smuggled out and delivered by post at the Glasgow office of the Press Association.

Mr Taylor said yesterday: "The letter which I received contained allegations which were really so shocking and alarming that I took the only action I could, to send it to

the Secretary of State for Scotland (Mr Bruce Millan). "I also sent him a signed letter from a prisoner at Peterhead, who told me he had been a prisoner in the special unit at Barlinnie and he was making similar allegations."

Among the allegations about the special unit are that former prisoners and prostitutes made visits lasting three or four hours at a time; prisoners were allowed to meet visitors, with our supervision, in their cells and were able to have intercourse with wives, girl friends, or prostitutes; murderers and other prisoners were allowed to visit their homes and go

shopping to Glasgow; and former prisoners visiting the unit took prostitutes with them for the prisoners' use. They also took drugs, and tobacco to leave on the unit.

The 900-word letter contains names of former prisoners who are alleged to have visited the special unit. It describes one visit, during which a man released from a life sentence celebrated by calling on the unit with his girlfriend, sitting in one of the cells handing out cigars.

The letter alleges that one of the inmates of the special unit had intercourse with his wife in his cell, and that those visits

were arranged by a social worker.

The Scottish Prison Department said yesterday: "Inquiries into the running of the unit are under way. These inquiries were initiated by the Secretary of State on August 5, 1977, in response to a book by the prisoner, James Boyle. Obviously this letter has been taken into account, and the allegations are being investigated."

Mr Taylor described the allegations as astonishing and scandalous. "If they are true, there is obviously a need for an urgent and complete review of conditions at the special unit."

Det. Inspector John Farley, of Chaddwell Heath, Essex, yesterday criticized people who walked past an off-duty policeman who was being savagely kicked and slashed in the face and body. Passers-by, including motorists travelling home from London, did not interfere.

Hazel Knight, a constable in hospital suffering from shock after the attack in Chadwell Heath Lane on Tuesday night, her face is cross-crossed with cuts from a sharp instrument.

Miss Knight, stationed at Ilford, who is leaving the force on Sunday, was hit on the head and kicked as she curled up on the ground to protect her face from her four attackers.

Mr Farley said: "Her assailants, two of whom were women, knew she was a policeman. They called her name."

"Pedestrians and motorists turned a blind eye. No one even took the registration number of the attacker's car. In these days I am not surprised. People do not want to know and that makes the police job more difficult."

Attack on WPC ignored by passers-by

By Our Political Staff

Det. Inspector John Farley, of Chaddwell Heath, Essex, yesterday criticized people who walked past an off-duty policeman who was being savagely kicked and slashed in the face and body. Passers-by, including motorists travelling home from London, did not interfere.

Hazel Knight, a constable in hospital suffering from shock after the attack in Chadwell Heath Lane on Tuesday night, her face is cross-crossed with cuts from a sharp instrument.

Miss Knight, stationed at Ilford, who is leaving the force on Sunday, was hit on the head and kicked as she curled up on the ground to protect her face from her four attackers.

Mr Farley said: "Her assailants, two of whom were women, knew she was a policeman. They called her name."

"Pedestrians and motorists turned a blind eye. No one even took the registration number of the attacker's car. In these days I am not surprised. People do not want to know and that makes the police job more difficult."

Grunwick writes against two ministers

By Robert Parker

The Grunwick film processing company has issued writs alleging defamation against Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and Mr Howell, Minister for Sport and Water Resources, yesterday over remarks they are alleged to have made about the company while on the picket line outside the factory on May 19 last.

The company has also issued writs against the *Evening Standard*, London, and Mr Simon Jenkins its editor, reporting what was said by Mrs Williams and Mr Howell about conditions in the factory. The company has also issued a writ for libel against the *Daily Mirror* about an article which appeared on November 19 about the company and conditions of its employees.

City to have lottery

Norwich city council is to introduce a municipal lottery, expected to bring in £80,000 a year, to pay for projects which would not otherwise be carried out.

Greater London Council

£50,000 inner-city study contract angers opposition

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

The first meeting of the council after the summer recess saw the Conservative administration face tough criticism from the Labour opposition over the appointment of a firm of consultants to undertake a year-long project in the inner-city areas at a cost of £50,000.

The opposition called for the resignation of Miss Sheldagh Roberts, leader of the planning and communications policy committee, who was responsible for appointing Beeson Wilcox Associates Ltd. Their brief is to act as a catalyst in stimulating private investment to create jobs and an improved environment.

After a heated debate, the Conservatives, with their built-in majority, repulsed the attack by 39 votes to 23.

Mr Andrew McIntosh (Lab, Tottenham), for the opposition, accused the Conservatives of gimmickry: "It is typical of the bluster and evasion of responsibility which has characterized this administration."

The proposal, if serious, was an insult to London, a trivialization of a vital matter by spending £50,000 to tackle years of neglect in the inner city areas, he said.

Mr McIntosh said virtually every line in the book had been broken in the manner in which the matter had been handled. There had been no suggestion that the project should go to tender, no costing to give incentive to efficiency, and no reference to the qualifications of the firm chosen. "At no stage in

any way were London's ratepayers going to get value for money."

Miss Roberts (C Upton), said that the Government's White Paper on the inner cities had exhorted the use of all agencies in tackling difficulties. She accused Mr McIntosh of going into a race because the Conservatives had come up with a new idea.

Answering the charge that the Conservatives were not taking firm action on devolution, Miss Roberts said that tenders had been invited for the first roadwork. "I can see no reason why our road and rail link proposals should not be under way, and some completion by the end of the year," she said.

Mr McIntosh said virtually every line in the book had been broken in the manner in which the matter had been handled. There had been no suggestion that the project should go to tender, no costing to give incentive to efficiency, and no reference to the qualifications of the firm chosen. "At no stage in

any way were London's ratepayers going to get value for money."

Miss Roberts (C Upton), said that the Government's White Paper on the inner cities had exhorted the use of all agencies in tackling difficulties. She accused Mr McIntosh of going into a race because the Conservatives had come up with a new idea.

Answering the charge that the Conservatives were not taking firm action on devolution, Miss Roberts said that tenders had been invited for the first roadwork. "I can see no reason why our road and rail link proposals should not be under way, and some completion by the end of the year," she said.

Mr McIntosh said virtually every line in the book had been broken in the manner in which the matter had been handled. There had been no suggestion that the project should go to tender, no costing to give incentive to efficiency, and no reference to the qualifications of the firm chosen. "At no stage in

any way were London's ratepayers going to get value for money."

Miss Roberts (C Upton), said that the Government's White Paper on the inner cities had exhorted the use of all agencies in tackling difficulties. She accused Mr McIntosh of going into a race because the Conservatives had come up with a new idea.

Answering the charge that the Conservatives were not taking firm action on devolution, Miss Roberts said that tenders had been invited for the first roadwork. "I can see no reason why our road and rail link proposals should not be under way, and some completion by the end of the year," she said.

Mr McIntosh said virtually every line in the book had been broken in the manner in which the matter had been handled. There had been no suggestion that the project should go to tender, no costing to give incentive to efficiency, and no reference to the qualifications of the firm chosen. "At no stage in

any way were London's ratepayers going to get value for money."

Miss Roberts (C Upton), said that the Government's White Paper on the inner cities had exhorted the use of all agencies in tackling difficulties. She accused Mr McIntosh of going into a race because the Conservatives had come up with a new idea.

Answering the charge that the Conservatives were not taking firm action on devolution, Miss Roberts said that tenders had been invited for the first roadwork. "I can see no reason why our road and rail link proposals should not be under way, and some completion by the end of the year," she said.

Mr McIntosh said virtually every line in the book had been broken in the manner in which the matter had been handled. There had been no suggestion that the project should go to tender, no costing to give incentive to efficiency, and no reference to the qualifications of the firm chosen. "At no stage in

any way were London's ratepayers going to get value for money."

Miss Roberts (C Upton), said that the Government's White Paper on the inner cities had exhorted the use of all agencies in tackling difficulties. She accused Mr McIntosh of going into a race because the Conservatives had come up with a new idea.

Answering the charge that the Conservatives were not taking firm action on devolution, Miss Roberts said that tenders had been invited for the first roadwork. "I can see no reason why our road and rail link proposals should not be under way, and some completion by the end of the year," she said.

Mr McIntosh said virtually every line in the book had been broken in the manner in which the matter had been handled. There had been no suggestion that the project should go to tender, no costing to give incentive to efficiency, and no reference to the qualifications of the firm chosen. "At no stage in

Tuesday, October 4

composition for Sch

The Council should be asked to consider the possibility of introducing a new element to the list of professions and occupations which are eligible for selection for the teachers' association published today.

Mr. Mary Wainwright, a fellow at St. John's College, Oxford, said that the government's inquiry into the quality of teaching in the primary schools was a "disaster."

Mr. Wainwright said that the government's inquiry into the quality of teaching in the primary schools was a "disaster."

Mr. Wainwright said that the government's inquiry into the quality of teaching in the primary schools was a "disaster."

Mr. Wainwright said that the government's inquiry into the quality of teaching in the primary schools was a "disaster."

Mr. Wainwright said that the government's inquiry into the quality of teaching in the primary schools was a "disaster."

Mr. Wainwright said that the government's inquiry into the quality of teaching in the primary schools was a "disaster."

Mr. Wainwright said that the government's inquiry into the quality of teaching in the primary schools was a "disaster."

babies
batteri
CC esti
legiti
party v
composi
for Sch
Shop food
bad
habits
links
News, page

Mr Foot (top) holding the party line on the EBC; Mr William Rodgers (centre) defending transport policy; and Mr Jack Jones castigating the House of Lords.

Wreckin) said they were moving into an economy where the vast majority would have to take some form of education or retraining to manage the economy. There would also be more leisure and it was imperative to provide facilities to educate people to enjoy it.

The film which he had used when a minister to start the Adult Literacy Centre would otherwise have none to universities. He said that the adult illiterate as taking priority over the needs of some other sections of society. There is no greater disadvantage than to be illiterate in modern society."

Mrs Williams, replying to the demand of the NRC, said that both nations committed Labour's central education policy to provide equal opportunities.

It was an achievement for Labour that in 1965, 75.3 per cent of children were sent to comprehensive schools, the figure now was 79.9 per cent. Since the passage of the Education Act 1976, her department had attempted to get the education authorities that had failed to start on comprehensive reorganization or had left some of their schools out of the process. Although the Government had submitted plans or would shortly do so.

Excuses based, for example, on a lack of resources would be looked at with a sceptical eye.

Mr Thatcher, education

Secretary, said the Conservative Party had proposed to order selection into schools a quarter of the place in a region of six other schools. The great majority of those pupils would be subsidised on the basis of means-tested fees, paying £100.

"We would be spending a substantial amount of taxpayer's money on subsidising these families, who are among the most privileged groups."

Such a "creaming" of pupils and schools "will be the end of all we have been seeking in education. It is one of the most cynical interpretations of parental choice one could have. It is for the few, and what is left over for the many."

First rate school governors and others who had given outstanding service were being bounced out of their schools by the commissioning of new schools from Kent to Humberston. The interests of Tory activists, whose main qualifications appeared to be an ability to lick envelopes or grace polling stations.

What was why Labour would not touch the system of school management, the school governors so that they could genuinely involve a wider community while also recognising the special contribution that only the professional could make.

Mrs Thatcher's education

the next year or two it was expected to have a substantial additional building programme which spokesmen, she said, were turning the clock back not just to 1960 but even to earlier decades.

WEST EUROPE

Manny talks sugar finally get sweet taste of success

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 5

In last-minute bargaining, the 72-nation international conference on sugar today reached an agreement on a new system of export quotas designed to ensure that all major sugar producers will have a share in the market.

The agreement, which was reached after a series of tough negotiations, is a compromise between the interests of the major sugar-producing countries and the needs of the consuming countries.

The agreement provides for a total of 15 per cent increase in the export quotas for the major sugar-producing countries, with the increase to be phased in over a period of five years.

The agreement also provides for a system of export quotas which will ensure that all major sugar-producing countries will have a share in the market.

The agreement is a significant step towards the achievement of a more stable and equitable sugar market.

Mr. Anthony described the agreement as a breakthrough for the sugar industry. He said that the agreement would ensure that all major sugar-producing countries would have a share in the market, and that the agreement would also provide for a system of export quotas which would ensure that the market was stable and equitable.

Mr. Anthony said that the agreement was the result of a series of tough negotiations, and that it was a significant step towards the achievement of a more stable and equitable sugar market.

He said that the agreement would ensure that all major sugar-producing countries would have a share in the market, and that the agreement would also provide for a system of export quotas which would ensure that the market was stable and equitable.

Mr. Anthony said that the agreement was a significant step towards the achievement of a more stable and equitable sugar market. He said that the agreement would ensure that all major sugar-producing countries would have a share in the market, and that the agreement would also provide for a system of export quotas which would ensure that the market was stable and equitable.

He said that the agreement was the result of a series of tough negotiations, and that it was a significant step towards the achievement of a more stable and equitable sugar market.

Mr. Anthony said that the agreement would ensure that all major sugar-producing countries would have a share in the market, and that the agreement would also provide for a system of export quotas which would ensure that the market was stable and equitable.

Mr. Anthony said that the agreement was a significant step towards the achievement of a more stable and equitable sugar market. He said that the agreement would ensure that all major sugar-producing countries would have a share in the market, and that the agreement would also provide for a system of export quotas which would ensure that the market was stable and equitable.

He said that the agreement was the result of a series of tough negotiations, and that it was a significant step towards the achievement of a more stable and equitable sugar market.

Mr. Anthony said that the agreement would ensure that all major sugar-producing countries would have a share in the market, and that the agreement would also provide for a system of export quotas which would ensure that the market was stable and equitable.

Mr. Anthony said that the agreement was a significant step towards the achievement of a more stable and equitable sugar market. He said that the agreement would ensure that all major sugar-producing countries would have a share in the market, and that the agreement would also provide for a system of export quotas which would ensure that the market was stable and equitable.

He said that the agreement was the result of a series of tough negotiations, and that it was a significant step towards the achievement of a more stable and equitable sugar market.

Mr. Anthony said that the agreement would ensure that all major sugar-producing countries would have a share in the market, and that the agreement would also provide for a system of export quotas which would ensure that the market was stable and equitable.

Mr. Anthony said that the agreement was a significant step towards the achievement of a more stable and equitable sugar market. He said that the agreement would ensure that all major sugar-producing countries would have a share in the market, and that the agreement would also provide for a system of export quotas which would ensure that the market was stable and equitable.

He said that the agreement was the result of a series of tough negotiations, and that it was a significant step towards the achievement of a more stable and equitable sugar market.

Mr. Anthony said that the agreement would ensure that all major sugar-producing countries would have a share in the market, and that the agreement would also provide for a system of export quotas which would ensure that the market was stable and equitable.

Mr. Anthony said that the agreement was a significant step towards the achievement of a more stable and equitable sugar market. He said that the agreement would ensure that all major sugar-producing countries would have a share in the market, and that the agreement would also provide for a system of export quotas which would ensure that the market was stable and equitable.

He said that the agreement was the result of a series of tough negotiations, and that it was a significant step towards the achievement of a more stable and equitable sugar market.

Mr. Anthony said that the agreement would ensure that all major sugar-producing countries would have a share in the market, and that the agreement would also provide for a system of export quotas which would ensure that the market was stable and equitable.

Mr. Anthony said that the agreement was a significant step towards the achievement of a more stable and equitable sugar market. He said that the agreement would ensure that all major sugar-producing countries would have a share in the market, and that the agreement would also provide for a system of export quotas which would ensure that the market was stable and equitable.

He said that the agreement was the result of a series of tough negotiations, and that it was a significant step towards the achievement of a more stable and equitable sugar market.

Mr. Anthony said that the agreement would ensure that all major sugar-producing countries would have a share in the market, and that the agreement would also provide for a system of export quotas which would ensure that the market was stable and equitable.

Mr. Anthony said that the agreement was a significant step towards the achievement of a more stable and equitable sugar market. He said that the agreement would ensure that all major sugar-producing countries would have a share in the market, and that the agreement would also provide for a system of export quotas which would ensure that the market was stable and equitable.

He said that the agreement was the result of a series of tough negotiations, and that it was a significant step towards the achievement of a more stable and equitable sugar market.

Mr. Anthony said that the agreement would ensure that all major sugar-producing countries would have a share in the market, and that the agreement would also provide for a system of export quotas which would ensure that the market was stable and equitable.



One of the 80 illustrations drawn by Queen Margrethe of Denmark to the new edition of J. R. R. Tolkien's trilogy "The Lord of the Rings". She uses the pseudonym Ingilith Grathmear.

Communist leader sees chance of all-party programme for Spain

By Edward Mortimer

Within 10 days or a fortnight, Spain could have a political arrangement like that of Italy, with a government programme agreed by all democratic parties, including the Communists, but with the Communist minority Government of Señor Adolfo Suárez remaining in office to apply it, Señor Santiago Carrillo, the Spanish Communist leader, told *The Times* yesterday.

He was about to fly back to Spain after attending the first two days of the Labour Party conference in Brighton as an observer.

Señor Carrillo came out firmly in favour of reopening the border with Gibraltar. "We think you British should give us back Gibraltar," he said. "It belongs to us."

But, unlike the previous regime which closed the frontier and put up barriers, he said the democratic forces in Spain should develop contacts with the political and social forces in Gibraltar, in order to dissipate their mistrust and to

convince them of our intention to respect the *de facto* situation which has been created; that Gibraltar could be a Spanish territory and yet keep a special status with its own police, its own administration and so on.

Spanish democracy, Señor Carrillo said, was "still a very fragile plant which needs careful nurturing". Cooperation of all democratic forces was needed to consolidate it and to overcome the economic crisis before Spain could afford "the classic parliamentary game of right, left and centre".

This was why the Communist Party had first proposed, after the election last June, coalition of the two biggest parties, the Socialists and the Centre. The Socialists, however, had seen this as a manoeuvre to weaken them by pushing them into government and leaving the Communists as the main opposition party.

Señor Carrillo said he had accepted the Labour Party's invitation because he considered

Challenge to President over Boll 'witch-hunt'

From Patricia Clough

Bonn, Oct 5

Herr Günter Grass, the West German writer, today challenged President Scheel to defend Herr Heinrich Böll, the Nobel Prize-winning author, against what he called a witch-hunt by the right-wing press and politicians.

Herr Böll and other leading left-wing intellectuals, including Herr Grass, have been accused of creating a climate of left-wing opinion which supposedly bred terrorism. Several publications have directly or indirectly branded them as sympathizers or accomplices of terrorists.

Herr Böll told *The Times* yesterday that he felt the campaign was the immediate cause of a police search in the home of his son, Rene, an artist, last week and the cancellation of an invitation to Frau Luise Rinser, a writer, to read from her own works.

"It is a scandal," Herr Grass said in the daily newspaper *Frankfurter Rundschau* today, "that a man like Heinrich Böll, a Nobel Prize winner, does not receive the protection of the federal President."

He urged there would be more regular meetings and contacts between West European communist parties, especially as there were a number of characteristics common to all the countries of the region.

Señor Carrillo repeated his support for Spain's application to join the European Community. This could be an additional guarantee for the freedom of Gibraltar, he said.

Señor Suárez invites party chiefs to talks

Madrid, Oct 5

Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Spanish Prime Minister, today asked the leaders of all the main political parties to join him in a two-day crisis meeting at the weekend to draw up an "emergency plan" for solving what he described as the "grave difficulties" facing Spain.

The invitations to the party leaders, including Señor Felipe González, of the Socialists, and Señor Santiago Carrillo, of the Communists, came as the Spanish Statistical Institute announced that the annual inflation rate has passed 30 per cent. The cost of living rose 32.8 per cent in August to total 20.8 per cent for the first eight months of the year: vest Europe's worst inflation rate.

With the trade unions released a study showing that unemployment had risen to 10

Conference urges ban on torture

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Oct 5

A three-day seminar at Strasbourg under the aegis of Amnesty International and the Council of Europe ended today with a declaration that there are no longer politicians who... recognize that tolerable limits have long since been reached.

The President's staff said that Herr Scheel had been planning for some time to make a statement on basic issues connected with terrorism.

Herr Grass said a "schizoid situation" had developed in which West Germans who were respected abroad, such as writers, and Herr Willy Brandt, the Social Democrat leader, were the object of hate and "ugly attacks" at home.

They adopted a resolution saying that torture was "an odious crime" which was against the humanity and the level as genocide, slavery, apartheid and racial discrimination.

The seminar also called for all national constitutions to state that torture was expressly forbidden and was a crime at law at both civil and military levels.

Prince Philip's reported views on Gibraltar

Madrid, Oct 5

The Duke of Edinburgh was today quoted as telling King Juan Carlos of Spain that Britain was fed up with Gibraltar.

In an extract from his memoirs, published in the monarchist daily *ABC*, Señor María de Arévalo, the former Spanish Foreign Minister, said the King quoted Prince Philip as saying in a private

Swedish Parliament bans Mrs and Miss

Stockholm, Oct 5

Several years of feminist pressure for the abolition of "Mrs" and "Miss" in parliament proceedings have been successful and from now on the speaker of the Riksdag (Parliament) will call members by their names only. "Mr" has also been banned from official use.

French to be warned on hazards of drinking

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Oct 5

From now until the new year, French motorists are to be warned of the dangers of drinking and driving, or even walking, on the roads. The "Fighting Against Alcohol" group are backing their campaign with statistics designed to frighten the most moderate of drinkers.

These figures show that 40 per cent of fatal accidents in France are in some way connected with drinking. A study at a large Paris casualty hospital of 328 fatal accidents showed that 38 per cent of the drivers responsible were under the influence of alcohol.

When it came to pedestrians the figure was even higher, with 68 per cent of those killed being under the influence of alcohol.

The campaign will give a warning that an average Frenchman's evening drinking, consisting of two aperitifs, half a bottle of wine and a digestif such as brandy, increases fourfold the risk of a fatal accident. The campaign slogan from to appear on billboards, film commercials and television will be, "Little glass: big danger." The campaign has government and police backing.

Portugal emphasizes its republican tradition

From José Shercliffe

Lisbon, Oct 5

Portugal today held nationwide ceremonies to recall the proclamation of the republic 67 years ago. In Lisbon President Eanes laid a wreath at the foot of a statue of the great republican leader Antonio José de Almeida.

Some hours before the ceremony, someone displayed the bronze and marble statue with black and white paint.

Dr Soares, the Prime Minister, members of his Cabinet and all civil and military authorities were present as President Eanes laid the first of many wreaths. Air Force jets roared overhead during the ceremony.

Italian anxiety over latest acts of violence

From Peter Nicholls

Rome, Oct 5

The fear of two sudden-onset terrorist attacks in a Durio bar set on fire with a petrol bomb, and the other in a state of shock in a Reggio Calabria hospital after kidnapping cut off part of his left ear—has caused anxiety about the course of violence in Italy.

Señor Roberto Crescenzo, the young man fatally injured in the Reggio Calabria bar, will be buried tomorrow. The municipality is paying for the funeral and the unions have called for a quarter-hour's work-stoppage in all factories of the province as an expression of respect.

He was not apparently concerned with politics himself. His misfortune was to have

Night-off for prisoners led to doctor's death

Lecce, Italy, Oct 5

Four inmates of a local jail, apparently let out for a few hours by a warder, have been charged with the murder of a woman doctor during a robbery in this southern Italian town two nights ago.

Police said that after leaving the prison under cover of darkness, the four drove to the doctor's house, beat up the woman and her husband and ransacked the house, taking about 1m lire (about £650).

The doctor died but her husband survived and was able to identify the men. They were traced to the jail, where the four men were found in a cell. The warder suspected of letting them has been detained.—Reuter.

OVERSEAS

President sees rubble of South Bronx and gives \$543m aid

From Our Own Correspondent

New York, Oct 5

President Carter announced today that he was giving more federal aid to New York. Then he went on a tour of the city's most blighted areas, the South Bronx, and satisfied himself that the money was needed.

The four-hour trip was unchallenged and local police were given only about 20 minutes notice of it. Standing in the rubble of crumbled and crumbling tenements, the President ordered a study on how the area could be rehabilitated, "what ought to be salvaged and what ought to be torn down."

Many of the buildings in the South Bronx have been burned down by tenants who want to move into better premises or, by landlords seeking fire insurance payments. For this reason firemen call it Gasoline Alley.

Twice during the trip the President stopped and spoke to passers-by, nearly all black or Puerto Rican. His first stop was at an apartment building which is being rehabilitated by tenants, using federal money.

His second stop was in an area which has been virtually

devastated by years of neglect. He told Mrs Patricia Harris, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, to draw up for him a plan for rehabilitating the area, possibly by turning some of it into recreation space.

He said it could not all be done with federal money but by cooperation between Washington and the city administration.

The local residents seemed pleased to see him. One black teenager shouted as the cars went by: "Give me a job, Mr. President. I need a job."

The grant which the President announced was \$543m (£320m) in settlement of a claim of more than four times that figure by the state government for money under a social services programme. Although it will go to the state government, much of it will end up in New York City. The amount of the grant has been in dispute for some time.

With Mr Carter on his tour was Mr Abraham Beame, the mayor, who will leave office at the end of the year. Earlier this morning Mr Carter told the mayor, who is 71, that he would be named a federal job when he left office.

Elephant held by Texas policewoman

Houston, Oct 5

A four-ton Indian elephant called Big Lydia led 10 police cars on a wild chase through Houston yesterday before she was captured by a seven-stone policewoman.

"I ran up and grabbed her around her trunk and she stopped," Officer Wanda Boehm said. "It is all kind of exaggerated because it is just my job."

The elephant was being unloaded for a circus performance when she was frightened by a police siren. She took off on her tour of Houston, causing damage at several stops.

Strike in Poland reported over food shortages

Warsaw, Oct 5

Workers at about five Silesian coal mines went on strike last Thursday and Friday to protest against insufficient food in local shops, a dissident spokesman said here today.

Mr Leszek Moczulski, of the Polish Movement for the Defence of Human and Citizen Rights, said the area was now calm but police were patrolling the streets.

He said the authorities have taken no action against the strikers, who were protesting particularly against shortages of such basics as meat.—Agence France-Press.

UN envoy to discuss Rhodesia in London

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Prem Chand, the Indian minister at the United Nations special representative for Rhodesia, is expected to fly to London next week for talks with Lord Carver on how to handle the negotiations for a Rhodesian settlement.

He is arriving in New York from India for discussions at the United Nations at the end of this week, before proceeding to London. Lord Carver, who, as the British commissioner-designate for Rhodesia, has also been discussing his plans at the Foreign Office, intends to work hand-in-hand with General Chand.

Their first decision will be how to respond to Mr Smith's invitation to go to Rhodesia. Any sign of favouring Mr Smith over the other parties must be avoided.

Salisbury: Lieutenant-General Chand is welcome to come to Salisbury for talks with the Government, spokesmen said yesterday, seeking reaction to the Chand appointment were referred to a Rhodesian statement last week inviting Britain and the United Nations to send representatives to Rhodesia to discuss latest Anglo-American peace plans.

Lieutenant-General Chand's chief role in terms of the plan is to organize a ceasefire between the Government and the

guerrilla commanders. He will also "observe that administration of the country and the organization and conduct of the elections are fair and impartial."

But first he is instructed by the United Nations to confer with Lord Carver and all parties involved about arrangements for a transition to majority rule.

Meanwhile the Rhodesian security forces announced yesterday that they had killed 22 black nationalist guerrillas and six guerrilla recruits in the past 24 hours, losing three men themselves in the fighting.

The announcement was made after reports from Mozambique spoke of heavy fighting there.—AP and UPI.

Take the easy way out on your next trip.

(Stay at the Sheraton-Heathrow the night before.)



Relax at the Sheraton-Heathrow the evening before your flight. Depart relaxed and refreshed next day, ready to enjoy your trip.

From pre-dinner cocktails to pre-flight transport Sheraton services have been finely tuned to your needs in over 380 Sheraton hotels in 39 countries. (A comforting thought in itself.)

Visit our exclusive discotheque where you can enjoy dinner or just listening to the music. At the 24 hr. coffee shop you can take a meal as you like.

You may decide on a dip in the heated pool. Or a sauna. Even a massage.

Or you can settle into your air-conditioned room with your automatic bar and colour TV, direct-dial phone and electric trouser press.

Full sound-proofing ensures undisturbed sleep. And you can rise, and breakfast, at a civilized hour, because Heathrow is only minutes away.

That's what we call taking the easy way out. You'll agree once you've tried us. Ring our hotline (01-897 9080) to make a reservation.

Sheraton-Heathrow Hotel
LONDON AIRPORT
SHERATON HOTELS & RESORTS WORLDWIDE
WEST DRAYTON, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND. TELEPHONE 01-897 9294

OVERSEAS

International meeting debates democracy beneath the Acropolis

From Charles Hargrove

A three-day symposium on the "future of democracy", organized by France-Culture, the French state radio station, opened here today in the theatre of Herodotus, under a blue sky which contrasted sharply with the gloomy picture drawn by most of the speakers of the storm clouds threatening democratic government.

The occasion has brought together a panoply of distinguished international personalities, including Don Heider Camara, the Archbishop of Recife; Mr Vladimir Bakarcic, a member of the Yugoslav Præsidium; M Michel Debré, the former French Prime Minister; President Luis Echeverría of Mexico; Mr Sean MacBride, the Irish barrister and politician; and Mr Mohammed Heykal, the Egyptian journalist.

Others attending include Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese Prime Minister; Mr Samuel Pisar, the Polish-American international lawyer; Professor K. G. Calverly, Professor Arthur Schlesinger, and Mrs Helene Vlachos, the Greek newspaper owner and staunch opponent of the former dictatorship of the Greek colonels.

The British were conspicuous by their absence. Sir Harold Wilson was due to come but cancelled his acceptance, as did Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Spanish Prime Minister.

Señor Suárez sent a message to the symposium praising democracy as "the only stable and just system of the human race" and expressing optimism that democracy could peacefully evolve for authoritarian systems.

Mr Constantine Tsatsos, the President of Greece, and a well-known constitutional lawyer, claimed that democracy was

threatened by the "transformation of individuals into organized masses"; through a little knowledge, which was even more dangerous than no knowledge at all; through the weakening of political authority by pressure groups; and through the power of the executive.

Mr MacBride said the basic cause of the weakness of democracy today in the collapse of public morality, itself provoked by the scientific revolution of the last few decades.

"We live in an age of generalized violence throughout the world," he said. Fifty countries resorted to brutality and torture to maintain their governments in power. Mankind had discovered the means of annihilating itself, but fortunately Mr Carter, Mr Brezhnev and M Giscard d'Estaing were anxious to do something about it.

M Daniel Mayer, the president of the International League for the Rights of Man, and a former leading Socialist politician in France, said that democracy would founder if people found no satisfaction for themselves in it.

Mr Pisar was less pessimistic: "If we have some hope in it, this is because it can combine economic prosperity with relative freedom in Eastern Europe. Europe, there is very little freedom and even less prosperity. In the West, the economic animal is doing his job well, sometimes too well. The political animal is not doing his."

Mr Bakarcic said the classic system of parliamentary democracy worked well in periods of boom, but underwent a crisis when it was up against economic difficulties. "A return to such a system, as well as to the single party system, would deprive the Yugoslav citizen of many acquired rights," he said.

Protesters held by Belgrade police

From Richard Davy

Belgrade, Oct 5.—Yugoslav police today detained two human rights activists lobbying on behalf of Latvians in the Soviet Union. They are a Miss Krasts, from Sweden, and Mr Olgers Pavlovskis, from the United States. They were trying to attract the attention of delegates to the 35-nation conference reviewing the 1975 Helsinki agreement which contains provisions on human rights.

Another group, the Society for Human Rights of Frankfurt, has also been distributing information about violations of human rights in East Europe. They signatories protesting about these transgressions, but they have been more discreet than the Latvian group and this afternoon they were still at liberty.

Meanwhile, opening speeches continued today. The West German delegate made a cautious defence of human rights. He said the Belgrade meeting would be the place for a balanced assessment of what had been achieved and what had still to be done.

The Swedish delegate said his Government would not refrain from drawing attention to violations of human rights and it could not regard this as interference in the affairs of other nations.

The conviction that human beings had certain fundamental rights was the very essence of democracy, he said. It was regrettable if the natural conflict between the individual and the state was regarded as a threat to the state. Such an attitude could have repercussions on international relations. He said that when divided families could not be reunited, one of the cornerstones of our society was affected.

Leading article, page 17



All smiles between Mr Moshe Dayan, Israel's Foreign Minister, and President Carter during their discussions in New York.

US-Canada economic link-up call

Ottawa, Oct 5.—The United States has unexpectedly suggested a form of common market with Canada to help solve both countries' economic difficulties.

Launching the idea publicly last week in Toronto, Mr Thomas Ender, the American Ambassador, told a gathering of businessmen that each country had a "vital national interest" in the other's prosperity.

He called for a joint solution for their economic problems, based on strict reciprocity, particularly in the fields of petroleum and energy.

The State Department, he disclosed, had already informed Ottawa that the United States was willing to offer substantial tariff reductions.

Reciprocal lowering of the tariff barrier to trade would undercut inflation and create many jobs in both countries.

Observers regard this gesture from Washington as a major diplomatic signal by the Carter Administration to Ottawa. Reliable sources report that Vice-President Mondale and Mr Vance, the Secretary of State, will pay an official visit to Canada before the end of the year.—Agence France-Press.

Eskimo whale hunts embarrass US

From Patrick Brogan

Washington, Oct 5

The United States has stuck itself upon the uncomfortable horns of a contemporary dilemma—over whales. The Americans have taken the lead in attempts to save whales from extinction. They push vigorously for smaller quotas every year, and nag the Japanese and Russians, the last two large-scale whaling nations, remorselessly.

Unfortunately, one of the whales closest to extinction, the bowhead, is hunted exclusively by Eskimos. They are Alaskan Eskimos and the International Whaling Commission has just abolished their annual quota.

The Eskimos are protesting vigorously, arguing that whaling is part of their traditional lifestyle and that the Government, which professes a determination to protect all American aborigines and their way of life, should allow them to continue.

The United States Government has until October 24 to file an objection to a "zero quota" for bowheads. If it does so, the Japanese and Russians, not to mention Chileans and other whale-hunting nations,

would promptly accuse it of hypocrisy.

The Eskimos accuse conservationists of racism and all the sins which Europeans have committed against Indians over the centuries. Since oil came to the Alaskan North Slope, relations between "Anglos" and Eskimos have deteriorated sharply, and this is the sort of issue which provokes the worst passions.

The argument that killing bowheads is essential to the preservation of Indian culture is tempting but, in fact, exceedingly weak. For centuries Eskimos did, indeed, eat whale meat. There were many religious rites associated with the whale hunt, and whale bone played an important part in the Eskimo economy.

In the past two years, however, everything has changed. The Eskimos are now rich enough in oil money to buy motor cars, powerful rifles and explosive harpoons. Forty-eight bowheads were slaughtered last year and it is reported that 77 were hit but escaped, of which about half probably died of their wounds.

Whale hunting has ceased being a ritual or a means of survival, and has become a sport.

Problems of ending differences between Lebanese troops

Price to be paid for integrating an army

From Robert Fisk

Tyre, Oct 5

Captain Amin Kassem of the Lebanese Arab army takes lunch with his officers once a week at Tyre's best restaurant, the cafe of the Rest House Hotel one mile south of the town and within sight of the Israeli border.

In his large brown sunglasses and creased green uniform, he does not look like the kind of man who could command the dissident Muslim soldiers of the old Lebanese army. But 200 of his men are quartered in the yellow-walled barracks just down the road and another 300 are sitting in their offices at Nabatieh and Tibnine.

Captain Kassem, as any of the military personnel in Beirut will tell you, is quite an important figure just now. The new regular Lebanese army is to move into the south of Lebanon, then his men will somehow have to be integrated into their ranks and that, as Captain Kassem himself makes clear, will mean a price to be paid.

For well over a year the Lebanese Arab army has been fighting a peculiar, almost unique struggle against what it considers to be the enemies of Lebanon. During the civil war, and under the quixotic leadership of Second Lieutenant Ahmed al-Khazir, it battled the Christians against the former Christian Lebanese army comrades.

Then, when the Syrians brought that conflict to an end, the remnants went on to fight the Israeli-supported Lebanese Christians in the south of the country.

The Syrians tried to weaken this rag-tag little army by inducing its Second Lieutenant al-Khazir to talk at the central Lebanese town of Chanaa, where they spirited away the luckless young officer to the Mess prison in Damascus where he still resides.

But the Lebanese Arab army, still dutifully paid by the authorities in Beirut who have long lost control of it, took its few aging British tanks and gruff-covered personnel officers off to the cease-fire last week. Captain Kassem and his men—formally but not always amicably allied to the Palestinians—have been waiting for President Sarkis's new army to show up.

To cooperate with the efficient new militia being sent down from Beirut, Captain Kassem—graduate of the Bel-

gian military college at Arzon and student of the Beirut army academy—is demanding a pardon for any of his officers who may have angered Christian commanders during the civil war, the dismissal of all the Christian Lebanese soldiers whom he has been fighting in southern Lebanon, and the release of Second Lieutenant al-Khazir.

Three of Captain Kassem's men have been in Beirut this week, calling over these demands with representatives of the new army's energetic cavalry commander, General Victor Khoury.

Victor General Khoury, who is a Christian, decides to do, is going to be of great importance for the future of Lebanon's armed forces. Dedicated to remoulding a national army, he can scarcely expect the entire Lebanese army back into the ranks without a murmur: some of Captain Kassem's men are believed to have been making a tidy sum in protection rackets these past few months. Equally, General Khoury is not going to cashier all the Christian Lebanese soldiers in southern Lebanon.

Yet Captain Kassem seems adamant. "The Lebanese Christians here have been mere agents of the Israeli Army," he says. "We do not accept them as all in the new army. We consider ourselves the legal forces here and the Government must ensure our legal situation in the south. We are still facing the enemies of our country."

General Khoury intends to send about 1,500 of his 6,000 men to the south. Recruiting is still going on—almost every day a military helicopter roars low over southern Lebanon, scattering scolding pamphlets.

When General Khoury ordered some new howitzers the other week, his officers turned down a Syrian offer of trajectory shooting boards, lest someone should suggest the Lebanese were beholden to Damascus.

But can General Khoury clean up the south without Syrian help? Military sources in Beirut suggest that when the operation begins, four of his officers will be put under house arrest while Muslim officers of the new army take command of their men.

The same sources say that the Syrians have made it clear they want to imprison one senior officer in the Mess prison in Damascus—none other than the intransigent Captain Kassem.

Soviet lead in ability to destroy satellites

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, Oct 5

The United States is seriously perturbed at an apparent Soviet lead in satellite-destroying techniques. Some months ago Mr Harold Brown, Secretary of Defence, denied that the Russians had found a way of shooting down satellites with laser beams, but he admitted yesterday that they now have "operational capability" to destroy at least some American satellites.

He told a press conference that he found this "somewhat troublesome". It was announced last month that the Pentagon has greatly increased

its expenditure on research for a war in space. The American technique apparently is for the American missile to ram the enemy satellite. The Russians seem to prefer explosives.

The Pentagon says that it staged a successful interception and destruction of a target satellite on June 17. Mr Brown's mention of "some" American satellites is said to refer to low-flying ones.

These are probably the most important. They photograph Russian territory every day and would provide warning of Russian missiles fired at the United States or its allies.

They are also the basis for communications across the globe, enabling Washington to keep in touch with every military unit, wherever it may be, and would guide American missiles to their targets in a war.

Scientific satellites fly higher and are therefore less vulnerable. Military satellites may have to be sent up into higher orbits in the future.

Mr Brown said: "I would hope that we can keep space from becoming an area of active conflict, but it would seem likely now that it will continue to be an area of active competition."

When you stay with us in Oman you know where you are.

The opening of our new Inter-Continental hotel provides the experienced traveller with the reassurance that he can now enjoy the very highest standards of luxury and service in Muscat.

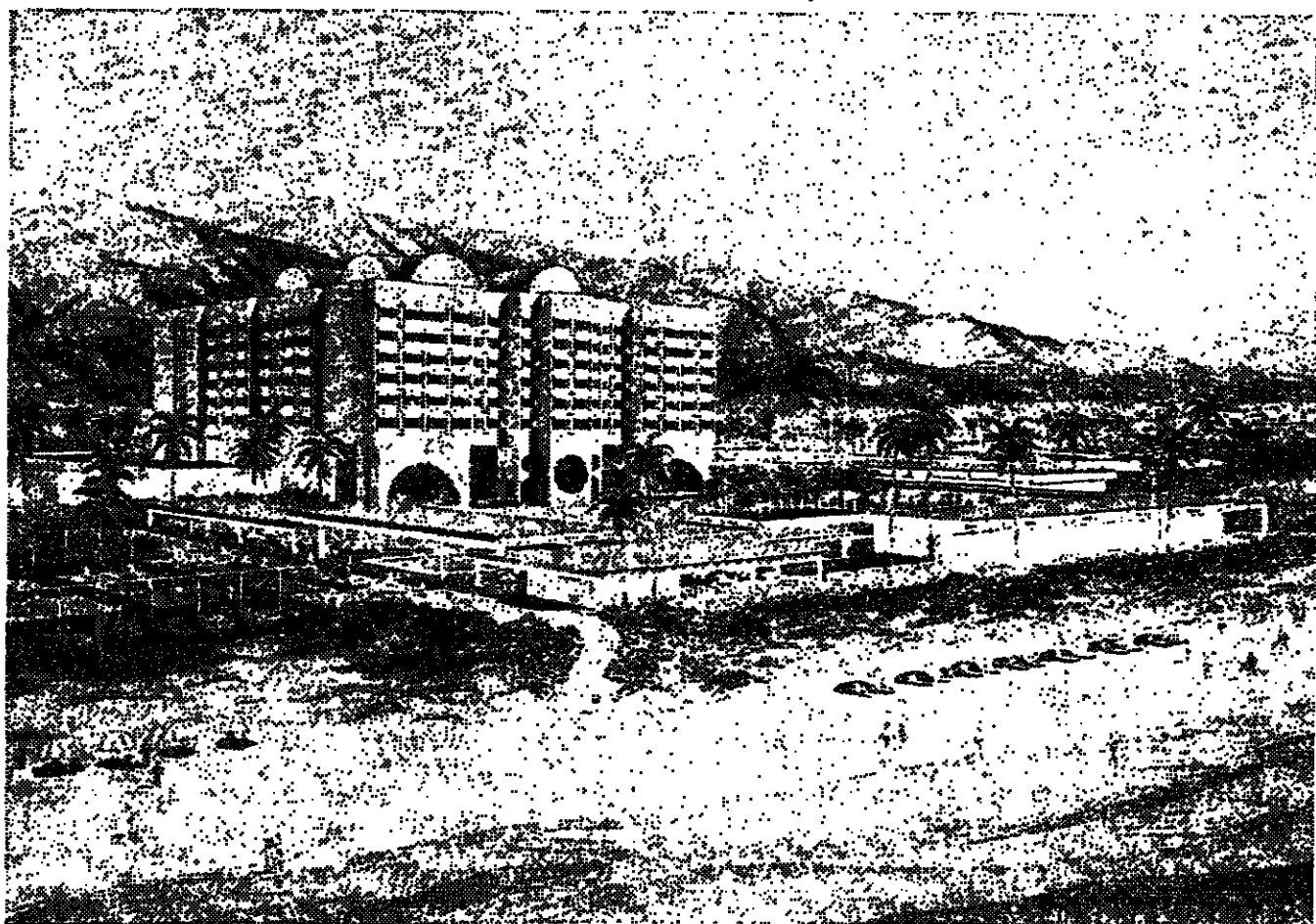
Located directly on the beach, the Inter-Continental Hotel in Muscat is, of course, fully air-conditioned. It has 308 rooms and 20 cabanas; restaurants, bars, and a discotheque; a swimming pool, tennis court, and even a shopping arcade.

Providing every service both for business and to ensure your enjoyment of your stay, our new hotel is designed—like every Inter-Continental hotel—to make you feel thoroughly at home.

Come and stay with us soon.

MUSCAT INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTEL

OPENS NOVEMBER 1st, 1977



For reservations, call Muscat 600500 P.O. Box 1398, Muttrah, Sultanate of Oman.

LONDON: 01-491 7181; BIRMINGHAM: 021-236 2549; MANCHESTER: 061-834 1186; GLASGOW: 041-221 9030; FRANKFURT: 230551; GENEVA: 346091; PARIS: 07-8020; VIENNA: 563611; AMMAN: 413611; DUBAI: 27171; RIYADH: 34500; TEHRAN: 657171.

Nigerian assembly opens after 11 violent years

By Kenneth Mackenzie

Nigeria takes a big step towards returning to civilian rule and democracy when it opens today the Constituent Assembly in Parliament Buildings, Lagos.

Over the coming months the 203 members of the assembly will consider in detail a draft constitution and agree on a final form. Political parties will then be allowed to reappear and the military government has promised that full and free elections will be held in 1979. The soldiers will then go back to barracks.

It is hardly surprising that the process is slow and careful, that people move on tip-toe, as it were. Since politicians last gathered at Parliament Buildings 11 years ago there has been a succession of bloody coups, counter-coups, and attempted coups, and also a long and bitter civil war. Hundreds of thousands of Nigerians have died violently.

However, the omens are now favourable. The military regime of Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo has prepared the way for political life

by instituting first a new system of state divisions and local government.

The country is now divided into 19 states; before the coup in 1966 there were four states. The old arrangement encouraged the political parties to align themselves with ethnic and regional groups.

To oversimplify slightly, the divisions between the North (mainly Hausa-Fulani), the West (Yoruba) and the East (Ibo) were re-emphasized in every political clash and finally put an intolerable strain on the whole fabric of the nation.

It is hoped that this will change now. For one thing, the many minority ethnic groups will be better placed to exercise influence. The new political parties, if things go according to plan, will cut right across ethnic divisions.

The new local government scheme provides for large autonomous councils with wide functions. It is a democratic arrangement, the most democratic since the return to Western models. Its draft constitution follows the

retained in some northern states—and local elections have already been held, as a sort of trial run for the new system. By all accounts they were fairly and enthusiastically contested, although there were no political parties.

The Constituent Assembly is also an elected body, apart from 20 members nominated by the military and some ex-officio members of the commission that drafted the constitution. It was an indirect election, with members of the local councils voting, and again there were no parties.

Some allegations were inevitably made of influence peddling and corruption, but this, too, was on the whole a most successful preliminary exercise in democracy.

Observers were surprised at the survival of so many old faces from the pre-1966 political life of Nigeria.

While Ghana is searching for some new form of African-based "union government" for its return to civilian rule, Nigeria has been content to return to Western models. Its draft constitution follows the

American example in having an executive president, elected separately from the legislature, rather than a prime minister responsible to parliament. He would be advised by a cabinet which would also not be part of the legislature.

In the 17 years since independence Nigeria has never been so prosperous, thanks to oil. More important, observers report that there is now a greater sense of unity, of all belonging to one nation, than there ever has been.

The fact that President Carter has chosen Nigeria as the first of his world tour next month indicates the importance the world attaches to it, and thus to the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly.

Three poachers die

Nairobi, Oct 5.—A special Government unit has shot dead three Somali poachers in Kenya's biggest game park. The police today said the poachers' clash with the unit which recovered a large quantity of ammunition.—AP.

Soviet arms for Ethiopia 'sent through Libya'

Cairo, Oct 5.—The Three

Arabic daily newspapers in Cairo today printed identical reports saying that Benghazi harbour in Libya, has been closed for more than a week to unload large quantities of Soviet weapons for Ethiopia.

Under a Benghazi dateline and quoting unspecified news agencies, *Al-Ahram*, *Al-Akhbar* and *Al-Gomhuria* said that the weapons included rockets and air defence equipment.

The reports said that Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, was doing his utmost, "with pressure from the new Soviet ambassador in Tripoli", to help Ethiopia for fear that the city of Harer would fall into the hands of Somali guerrillas in the Ogaden desert,

causing a political crisis for Colonel Gaddafi.—Reuter.

Nairobi, Oct 5.—Somalia said today that Ethiopian fighter aircraft had attacked a hospital in the Somali-held town of Jijiga yesterday, killing six persons and injuring nine others.

Mogadishu radio also reported scattered fighting in the southern Bale province, where another insurgent group known as the Somali Abo Liberation Front (SALF) is trying to annex Ethiopian lands. SALF said that 35 Ethiopian soldiers had been killed last week near the southern town of Gidir, and another 13 were killed earlier this week on the outskirts of Goba, the provisional Bale capital.—UPI and AP.

Terror threat to Japan

Tokyo, Oct 5.—Japan today

began negotiating with Algeria for the extradition of five hijackers who seized a Japanese airliner over India last week and held it for five days in Bangladesh.

It also asked the Algerians to return six other members of the Japanese Red Army movement and \$6m (£3.5m) given to the hijackers in exchange for 151 hostages, the last of whom was released in Algiers on Monday.

After a heated cabinet meeting, the Government announced it was asking for the money and the guerrillas to be returned. It also requested that if the 11 terrorists could not be

returned to Japanese custody, at least Algeria would prevent them from leaving the country and ensure that the money was not used to pay for further terrorist actions.

Japanese Red Army terrorists are planning hit-and-run attacks within Japan after last week's hijacking. Kyodo news agency reported today in a dispatch from Cyprus.

It quoted a leader of the group as saying the Red Army planned to "crush the emperor system and Japanese imperialism, drive United States forces out of Japan and establish a People's Republic of Japan"—Reuter.

We'll show you Italy the business way.

- Alitalia's services: more flights to more Italian destinations.
- Alitalia's organisation: more offices in Italy to help you once you are there.
- Alitalia's Business Traveller's Guide to Italy: more inside information.
- Alitalia's Itapak: more inclusive package arrangements in Italy's main business centres.
- Alitalia's Special Plan: more advantageous prices at Jolly Hotels throughout Italy.
- Alitalia's Jet-Drive: more self-drive arrangements in Italy.
- Alitalia's aim: more business in Italy for you.

To: Alitalia, Distribution Dept., 251 Regent St., London W1R 8AQ
Please send me the following Alitalia brochures:

☐ Time-table: UK-Italy ☐ Itapak ☐ Business Traveller's Guide to Italy
☐ Alitalia/Jolly Hotel Special Plan
☐ Jet-Drive

Name: _____
Address: _____

Alitalia
We'll show you the world.

ifferences
troops

Attempts in India and Pakistan to put ex-premiers on trial seem to have intensified political crises

From Richard Wigg
Lahore, Oct. 5.—The authorities in both India and Pakistan are trying to use the courts to neutralize the influence of their ex-premiers. Second, the exercise, carried out in the name of "accountability," has so far benefited the intended beneficiaries. The question raised is whether the exercise can ever be more than a political device, but whether the exercise is a device or not, it is a device in the concept of "accountability."

The widespread reaction to the ordinary people in both countries to the arrests of Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Bhutto, and to some extent the gross abuse of power while in office, shows a deep suspicion of the authorities' ability to handle these "enemies."

Equally, the reaction in the Indian media, however, is not as hostile as it may seem for Mrs. Gandhi, who imposed 20 years of arbitrary rule on the country, or for Mr. Bhutto, who, with modern technology, was a day's journey from the East.

We consider the lack of adequate preparation for the exercise in both countries certainly played into the hands of their opponents. Almost incredibly, since the exercise began, the Indian media has been able to play into the hands of the opposition. The Indian media has been able to play into the hands of the opposition. The Indian media has been able to play into the hands of the opposition.

Indian case too, the hasty arrests were made because General Zia, the Pakistan chief martial law administrator, and the Janata Government in India became alarmed at the renewed upsurge of popularity of those who seemed last spring to have lost popular trust.

An illiterate electorate does not identify itself with a programme and the Pakistan National Alliance had not even assembled one when General Zia last weekend postponed the general election due later this month. The Janata Government has still not agreed on its economic programme. But such an electorate does identify emotionally with charismatic figures, especially against a political class. Above all, it has a short memory.

"Can the Indian people be truly ambivalent after the traumatic experience of the emergency," Mr. E. P. da Costa, director of India's public opinion institute, asked in the *Indian Express* today. "It seems they can and indeed they now are. They are both for and against Indira Gandhi but much more for than against."

In Pakistan big centres of opposition to Mr. Bhutto last spring held large pro-Bhutto meetings just before General Zia's postponement of the election.

Both Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Bhutto are consummate populists who have for years raised Western politics for their slogan. Bhutto, who was a poor society, are both autocrats and so do not understand accountability. It is naive to expect "remorse."

All this provides them with a mass of supporters who can castigate him as a military government which is inherently weak and a coalition government, although democratic and constitutional, formed only to oust Mrs. Gandhi.

In a leading article today *The Statesman* advised the Desai Government to remember that politics "is not a morality play" and to stop pursuing Mr. Gandhi in the courts for her alleged misdeeds. Blandly to pursue the imperative of Mr. Charan Singh, the Home Minister, that the law should be above the law, ignored the fact, it argued, that Mrs. Gandhi had done the country some service in the past.

For Mr. Bhutto, who rescued Pakistan from the chaos of Bangladesh in 1971, the same argument could easily be made. But that kind of political flexibility is rejected by General Zia, who proclaims his faith in an Islamic code of punishment.

This underlines how Pakistan's attempt to do away politically with its former prime minister has plunged the country into a far graver crisis than has India. The difference between Mrs. Gandhi and me is that this is a military government. Mr. Desai does not have tanks. Mr. Bhutto told correspondents on the day he was briefly granted bail.

Mrs. Gandhi, after her release, has now begun to campaign for next spring's elections in the southern Indian States. Mr. Singh and his police inspectors have red faces, having assured the Prime Minister that his requirements for a cast iron case against Mrs. Gandhi had been met. They have given permission for her arrest and are now in India's national life is touched.

All the political machinery for handling such conflicts is at hand in India, whereas in Pakistan the military regime has just kicked away all the safety valves.

In brief

Peru call for elections

Lima, Oct. 5.—The Peruvian military Government has called elections for June 4, 1978, to produce a constituent assembly that will be asked to draw up a new constitution.

The constituent assembly will begin its work on July 28, next year and complete its task in July, 1979.

Finnish move out

New York, Oct. 5.—The 200 Finnish soldiers serving with the United Nations peacekeeping force in Cyprus will be withdrawn at the end of this month and will not be replaced, the United Nations announced. One reason was the "critical financial condition" of the force.

Eggs and jam

Tokyo, Oct. 5.—A lorry carrying eggs collided with another lorry in the Tokyo suburb of Sagami today, and spilt about 65,000 eggs on to the road, suspending traffic for three hours in the morning rush hour. Two fire engines poured sand on the huge pool of egg yolks.

Queensland polling

Canberra, Oct. 5.—Queensland will have elections for a new state government on November 12. The Labour opposition, which holds only 11 seats in the 82-seat Parliament, is expected to make strong gains at the expense of the Liberal Party.

Aid reversal

Washington, Oct. 5.—The State Department is giving conditional approval to a previously suspended \$2.5m (£1.47m) military sales programme for Nicaragua because of potential improvements in the human rights position there.

Kidnappers killed

Buenos Aires, Oct. 5.—Six men who had held the wife of a Fiat executive hostage since last Friday, were killed by police gunfire yesterday on a highway near Buenos Aires. The name of the hostage has not been revealed.

Drugs trade inquiry

Canberra, Oct. 5.—Mr. Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, announced a royal commission to inquire into the country's growing illicit drugs trade in which business secret societies and Mafia-style gangsters have been implicated.

Nuclear meeting

Geneva, Oct. 5.—United States, Soviet and British negotiators met for 90 minutes here in their talks aimed at drawing up a treaty to ban all nuclear weapons tests. They will meet again on Friday.

Peking trade talks

Peking, Oct. 5.—Mr. Li Ching, the Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade, met a Sino-British Trade Council delegation here today. Nelson of Stafford, president of the council.

Turkish tremor

Ankara, Oct. 5.—An earthquake measuring 5.4 on the Richter scale destroyed two houses and damaged about 50 in north-central Turkey, but no casualties were reported.

Joint heart project

Moscow, Oct. 5.—Soviet and American scientists have agreed on a five-year project to develop a joint heart design for an artificial heart. Tass reported.

SPORT

Golf



Spanish challenge: Severiano Ballesteros (left), who defeated Faldo, and Manuel Piñero, an easy winner against Player.

Three British players eliminated

By Peter Ryde

The world match-play championship, sponsored by Colgate, entered its quarter-finals today with the three Britons eliminated. In the past Oosterhuis and Jacklin have both reached the semi-final round, and the first contest today will be 3-45 and 1-0: Hugh Balcuchi (South Africa) v Hale Irwin (United States); 9-0 v 1-15 Gary Marsh (Australia) v Manuel Piñero (Spain); 9-15 and 1-30 Tom Watson (United States) v Severiano Ballesteros (Spain); 3-0 and 1-45 Larry Wadkins (United States) v Raymond Floyd (United States).

Four nationalities are represented in the last eight, half of them American and two Spanish. The Briton who came nearest to winning was Oosterhuis who took his match against Irwin to the 36th hole, although never likely to win that. Looking back on it, he must surely regret the chances that went astray in the morning. He missed from 6 ft at the 14th and 18th for the hole, and at the 17th, where he was just short in two, he clipped and missed from 17 ft to go two up. He needed to take those chances on the green for this game was a last week, he played in a tournament which finished last Sunday in California. It made almost certain a Card of course.

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	471	4	10	186	3
2	155	3	11	378	4
3	452	4	12	483	5
4	501	5	13	441	4
5	191	3	14	179	3
6	344	4	15	480	5
7	399	4	16	380	4
8	398	4	17	571	5
9	480	4	18	502	5
Out	3,371	35	In	3,598	38

Card of course

The meeting of Faldo and Ballesteros was more than just that: it was a match within a match, between the two most promising golfers in Europe. Both of them are long, strong and 20 years old.

Ballesteros won on the 34th green, having never been behind. His putting was marvellous. Time and time again, in the morning, he got into trouble off the tee and out of it on the greens. His pinching, too, was wonderfully resourceful.

The short fifth and the par four seventh were typical of Ballesteros's first round. At the fifth, he cut a four iron on to the track which runs beside the green; but he bumbled the ball up, across the stones, and over a half to within a yard, for a half in three at the eighth hole hooked his drive into the silver birches, middle one of them so that the last he saw was a shot at the flag. Hitting it low with a three iron, he found the back of the green for another adventurous shot.

After 16 holes Faldo was three down, with Ballesteros, in spite of his alarms, leading for a 68. Now that he had a shot at the 17th he hooked two drives into the trees on the left and conceded a hole which left him two up at lunch. For 11 holes afterwards it was cut and thrust; but when, on two occasions Faldo pulled back

place for him in the top 60 next year, but yesterday in spite of some brilliant flashes his game, especially in the afternoon, looked faded.

After Irwin had won three holes with birdies in the first five, Oosterhuis replied with two birdies and was square by the turn. At the 11th he took the lead by holing a nine from 120 yards for an eagle two. Irwin did not join in the general euphoria; he took no more notice than if a fly had alighted on his shoulder, and replied at the 12th with a perfect eagle, striking a three wood to 15 ft. These were high lights for, although Oosterhuis was round in 68 and one up, the scoring was better than the shot-making. The Englishman was still one up with six to play after the 13th he drove poorly, tried to carry the corner with a three iron but hurried the ball in at the 15th struck a three iron to 6 ft, regaining the lead he had lost in three at the 16th. He deserved to win because he got into trouble less often, Irwin has now played 10 matches in this event and none of them is better than par.

Player tasted defeat that must have been all the more bitter in view of his unmatched record in this event and the fact that he had just turned a five-hole lead after seven holes against Piñero, but Piñero gave him his chance by missing the eighth, ninth and 12th holes from the tee and losing all three.

Piñero quickly took his chance, began to turn on the birdies and began to turn on the birdies and began to turn on the birdies.

Watson lurched four up, going round in about 71 and getting the ball into the hole, one suspects, by sheer character as much as by skill. He looks better after a tiring season in which the Masters victory must seem a million years away. For this reason, he would not dismiss Ballesteros's chance against him today, even though the Spaniard was six or seven under. He was under par by hitting a three wood to 4 ft at the 19th for another birdie. "It was a most happy day," he said later, "because

Player is one of my most favourite players." The Spaniard has watched many films of his idol and tried to model his game on his idol's. Balcuchi said he drew like an idiot against Marsh and counted himself lucky that his short game was good enough to win two of the first four holes. Balcuchi at the 9th and 13th made the American four up, and although Coles got him back to one at the fourth in the afternoon, Wadkins restored the situation with a six iron to 3 ft for a birdie at the very next hole. Acosta, of Mexico, made a splendid fight against Floyd who had been five up after 11 and was two up after going round in 69. The Mexican wore him down, became one up with a birdie at the 16th in the afternoon, but drove out of bounds at the 17th. He saved himself with a 10 ft putt at the 18th, but drove poorly at the first extra hole and Floyd's four from a huge drive was good enough.

First round results

M. Piñero (Spain) beat G. Player (SA), 6 and 5.
G. Marsh (Australia) beat H. Green (US), 5 and 4.
L. Wadkins (US) beat N. Coles (GB), 5 and 4.
H. Balcuchi (SA) beat D. Graham (Australia), 2 and 1.
S. Ballesteros (Spain) beat N. Faldo (GB), 4 and 2.
H. Irwin (US) beat P. Oosterhuis (GB), 1 hole.
T. Watson (US) beat Hsieh Min (Taiwan), 2 and 1.
R. Floyd (US) beat E. Acosta (Mexico), at 37th.

Ballesteros master of the short game

By John Woodcock

The meeting of Faldo and Ballesteros was more than just that: it was a match within a match, between the two most promising golfers in Europe. Both of them are long, strong and 20 years old.

Ballesteros won on the 34th green, having never been behind. His putting was marvellous. Time and time again, in the morning, he got into trouble off the tee and out of it on the greens. His pinching, too, was wonderfully resourceful.

The short fifth and the par four seventh were typical of Ballesteros's first round. At the fifth, he cut a four iron on to the track which runs beside the green; but he bumbled the ball up, across the stones, and over a half to within a yard, for a half in three at the eighth hole hooked his drive into the silver birches, middle one of them so that the last he saw was a shot at the flag. Hitting it low with a three iron, he found the back of the green for another adventurous shot.

After 16 holes Faldo was three down, with Ballesteros, in spite of his alarms, leading for a 68. Now that he had a shot at the 17th he hooked two drives into the trees on the left and conceded a hole which left him two up at lunch. For 11 holes afterwards it was cut and thrust; but when, on two occasions Faldo pulled back

to all square, each time he lost the following hole.

This happened first at the 25th when Faldo pulled into the same area, a hole from which Ballesteros had enjoyed a rebound in the morning. With Ballesteros taking three putts Faldo still had a chance of a yard, but he missed it. Level again, with the help of a good putt for a two at the 10th, Faldo then lost the 11th, the 12th (where he was in the woods, this time on the right hand side) and the 14th (where Ballesteros had a two) and that finished him. Ballesteros played his last nine holes in 32 strokes, without a fluke or a scramble among them.

Faldo is, in fact, suffering from the after-effects of glandular fever, it is hardly surprising that

he should have appeared so tired towards the end. It is a most debilitating illness. His best shots were a joy to watch, his longest drives were longer than those of Ballesteros; but sickening as it must be to see one saving putt being sunk after another, Faldo could, at the end, have no complaints. The better player from tee to green in the morning, he was the less steady of the two after lunch.

It was a strictly unconventional match. "Well putted" said Faldo, when Ballesteros used his wedge on the 21st green, rather than his putter, to negotiate the steep step from the lower to the higher level. But it was a game of few words.

Faldo, said Faldo when it was over, looking as though he could do with a rest.

Cricket

Hookes denies withdrawal from Packer

Adelaide, Oct. 5.—David Hookes, the Australian Test batsman today ended speculation that he was on the brink of withdrawing from cricket and returning to his job as a bus driver.

Hookes told reporters here that he looked on his cricketing future as a business as well as a sport, and said he would honour his commitment to Packer. Talks between Hookes and Australian Test selector, Peter Riddings, over the last month had started rumours that the young left-hander could withdraw from the Packer series.

Hookes said Riddings, who is also the president of the South Australian Cricket Association, had offered him a number of combined sponsorship deals to keep him in representative cricket.

Boxing

Ali signs to defend his world title in February

New York, Oct. 4.—Muhammad Ali will defend his heavyweight boxing title early in February against the winner of the Leon Spinks and Righetti bout.

Mr. Bob Arum, president of Top Rank, Inc. said he had signed contracts with Ali and his manager, Herbert Muhammad, to defend the title against Spinks and Righetti calling for the champion to receive \$3.5m and the challenger between \$200,000 and \$500,000.

Tel Aviv, the capital of Israel, is the leading site, Arum said. Other potential sites, he said, are New York's Madison Square Garden and Las Vegas Hilton Hotel. Arum added that negotiations were under way with all three networks for a home telecast of the bout. Arum said he expects to announce an exact date and location for the bout by early next week.

Yachting

Dutch ketch is heading for a record

Cape Town, Oct. 5.—The Dutch ketch *Van Renswoude*, skippered by Cornelis Van Renswoude, is leading in the first leg of the round-the-world yacht race sponsored by Whitbread.

A South African navy patrol last night reported that the 12 nautical miles west of here, which would bring it across the finishing line here today in the record time of 38 days. It set out from Portsmouth.

The navy report said the British ketch, *Great Britain II*, in the lead a few days ago, had backed from the scene and another British ketch, *King's Legend*, with Nicholas Ratcliff at the helm, was in second position.—Agence France-Press.

Tennis

Swedish player warned by umpire

Nina Bohm, of Sweden, the winner of the first leg of the team international in the lawn tennis circuit, sponsored by Pernod, at Edinburgh last week, was warned by an umpire, in the second leg at Washington, co Durfman, yesterday. The Swede lost her tumbler after a disputed line call, which put her 0-3 down in the second set the break, as she was going down 6-3, 7-6 to Petra Delhees, of Switzerland.

Swedish umpire, J. S. Smith, was told by the umpire, "You are out of order." The umpire, J. S. Smith, was told by the umpire, "You are out of order." The umpire, J. S. Smith, was told by the umpire, "You are out of order."

Journalists protest to Mr Murdoch

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Oct. 5.—More than half the reporters in the *New York Post*, the newspaper owned by Mr. Rupert Murdoch, the Australian publisher, in New York City, have signed a petition demanding an end to the newspaper's coverage of the Democratic primary election for mayor. Mr. Murdoch, who has been in the city for several days, has been accused of bias in his coverage of the election. The petition, which was delivered to Mr. Murdoch's office, demanded that he stop the biased coverage and allow a fair election to take place.

Democracy no nearer a year after Thai coup

From Our Correspondent
Bangkok, Oct. 5.—A year after the right-wing military coup in Thailand, the country is still under curfew from 1 am to 4.30 am. Twice a day, at 8 am and 6 pm, towns come to a sudden halt as street loudspeakers boom out the national anthem.

An unknown number of people arrested as a result of the coup of October 6 last year are still being held in prison as "endangering society," but thousands of others have been released throughout the year.

The military regime has removed several civil servants from key positions. Political parties no longer exist and political activities are against the law. Applicants for teacher training are now screened and vetted by the military.

Newspapers voice no serious criticism of the regime and never miss an opportunity to glorify the military. In the past year most of Bangkok's newspapers have been temporarily closed, at least once for displeasing the Government.

Thailand has not moved an inch towards democracy, but the nation has achieved some stability. Although early changes are expected in the Tanin Kraivixien Government, a major political upheaval at this stage would surprise everyone. Organized opposition to the regime is non-existent, the student movement has been smashed, and the trade unions are powerless.

Revolt within the senior ranks of the armed forces is unlikely. Recent changes at the top contained no blatantly political appointments and probably rule out a repetition of the 1973 army coup in March, which was easily put down.

The new Supreme Commander, General Kriangsak Chavan, is also secretary-general of the Prime Minister's military advisory council, where the real power lies. General Kriangsak will retire from the Army next year when he is 60. Western diplomats believe that, if there is a change of prime minister, General Kriangsak, who has political experience and exposure to the most likely man to succeed Mr. Tanin.

Mr. Tanin's Government has tackled some serious problems with vigour and determination, notably the narcotics traffic and corruption. But his military rule has brought about a powerful, entrenched group and led to his downfall.

The military's main dissatisfaction is said to be with the Government's failure to improve the lives of the people. There are many plans on paper, but little has been done.

Tanzanian sentenced to 20 years' jail for spying

Dar es Salaam, Oct. 5.—A former Tanzanian intelligence officer was sentenced to 20 years in prison today for spying on his country and southern African liberation movements based here. Juma Thomas Zangira, aged 35, is the first Tanzanian to be convicted of spying.

Passing sentence, the court said Mr. Zangira had betrayed the cause of African liberation in his correspondence between 1971 and 1977 with Mr. John Wilson, a British agent, and Derry Hill, a British agent.

The judge said: "I have taken into account the fact that the armed struggle in central southern Africa is now approaching its peak and its decisive stage."

"Enemies of that struggle are bound to increase their efforts to sabotage it and make use of the unpatriotic citizens of this country." The sentence was aimed at deterring others who might be tempted to commit similar offences. Mr. Zangira's offences were almost treasonable.

When the trial started last week, Mr. D. C. M. the deputy public prosecutor, said that in 1971 Mr. Zangira had met a Mr. Wiltshire who said he had a friend interested in news from Africa. Mr. Zangira had given him his address, 361 Wiltshire and received his first letter from Mr. John Wilson in November, 1971. Since then he had sent about 30 letters to England, Mr. Meela said.

"Information sought centred on espionage and sabotage," he said. "Such information was prejudicial to the safety of this country."

Mr. Zangira was arrested on July 23, 1977, police were told he was communicating with a foreign agent. A letter he was seen collecting from his post office box contained a note from Mr. Wilson and £10, the court heard. More letters from Mr. Wilson were found at Mr. Zangira's home and office.—Reuters.

Kent chairman not seeking re-election

Mr. Walter Brice, chairman of Kent County Cricket Club for the past four years, is not seeking re-election at the annual meeting next spring.

Mr. Brice said yesterday "I thought it right to tell the club now so that everyone has time to consider the position for next year. I feel that four years is long enough for anyone to serve in such a position."

Mr. Brice, who was Kent's president in 1973, will continue on the club's general committee, on which he has two more years to serve.

David Lloyd was expected to resign the captaincy of Lancashire County Cricket Club at a committee meeting at Old Trafford last night.

Magri turns professional

Charlie Magri, the winner of four ABA titles, and one of Britain's outstanding amateur boxers, makes his professional first appearance at the Royal Albert Hall on October 25, and expects to graduate to meeting continental opposition by the end of the year.

Magri is a natural flyweight and his manager, Terry Lawless, wants him to remain in this division instead of going up into the bantamweights to get contests, as most flyweights have to do. Provided Magri bears Neil McLaughlin, one of the best British flyweights, under way with all three networks for a home telecast of the bout. Arum said he expects to announce an exact date and location for the bout by early next week.

Michael Barrett, the promoter, said yesterday. "So, if necessary, we will bring in opponents, eventually from Mexico and Japan and South America. There is no lack of good opposition in those places."

Brian Byrne, aged 21, a light middleweight, who competed with success in the Montreal Olympic Games, will be in Dublin's amateur boxing team for an inter-city match in London on October 20. Also selected is Philip Sutcliffe, a 16-year-old flyweight who won a light-flyweight won a bronze medal in the European junior championships.

The team is: flyweight, P. Sutcliffe; featherweight, J. Larkin; lightweight, S. Doyle; light-welterweight, C. Ruth; welterweight, M. Cowap; light-middleweight, B. Byrne; light-heavyweight, T. Spencer; heavyweight, W. Cooper.

SAVING A MIDLAND BARCHESTER
John Cornforth examines some of the problems facing Shrewsbury, Salop, including that of accommodating heavy traffic, maintaining the cohesion of the townscape and preserving a substantial number of listed buildings.

SPANISH RIDING SCHOOL OF VIENNA
Elizabeth Johnson describes her visit to the Spanish Riding School in Vienna before their forthcoming performances in London at the Empire Pool, Wembley.

WILDLIFE OF LUNDY
J. N. P. Watson discusses the conservationist aims and plans for Lundy Island in the Bristol Channel.

PAINTING'S ELUSIVE JOYS
Charlotte Miller assesses the work and importance of William and John Joy, two marine artists from Great Yarmouth who painted in the mid 19th century.

COUNTRY LIFE
Conservation Number
On sale now

PORT

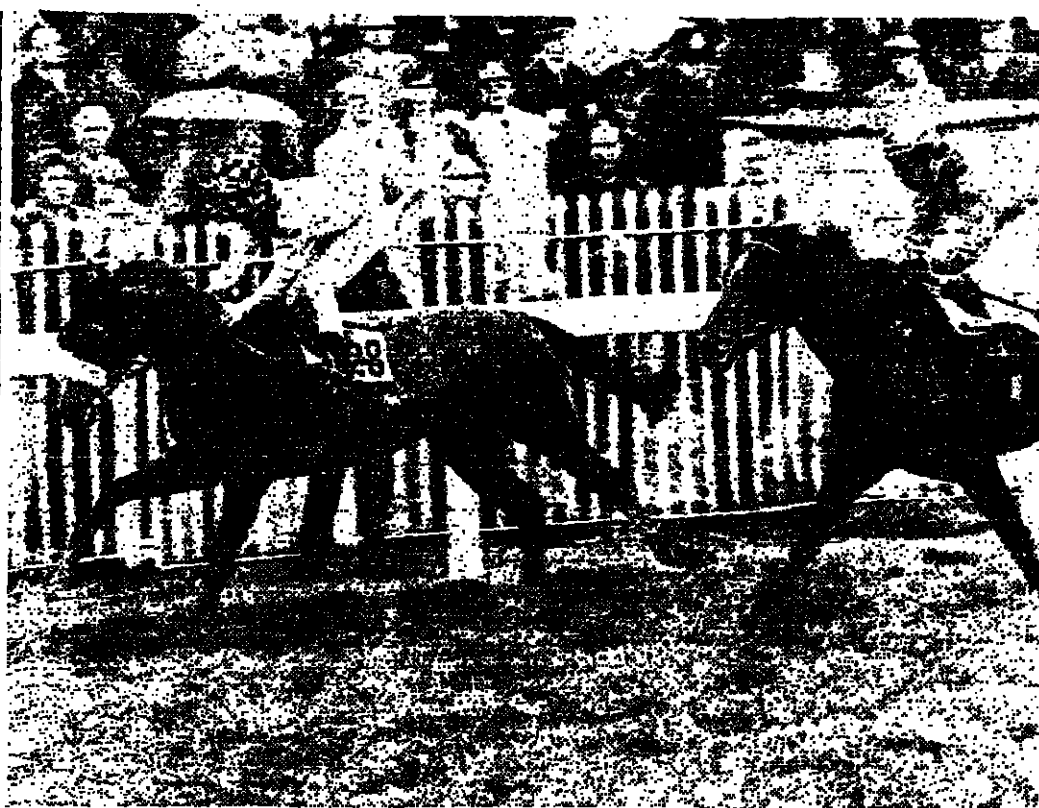
Moon Sammy to shine against talented lingfield opposition

Michael Phillips
Correspondent

After a long absence from the racing scene, Moon Sammy is back to face a tough opposition at Lingfield Park today. The colt, who was last seen in action in the 1976 season, is expected to make a strong impression against a field of talented opponents.

Moon Sammy, a three-year-old colt, was trained by the late Sir John Gosden. He was last seen in action in the 1976 season, where he finished second in the 1000 Guineas. He is now being trained by the late Sir John Gosden's stablemate, the late Sir John Gosden.

The colt is expected to make a strong impression against a field of talented opponents. He is being trained by the late Sir John Gosden's stablemate, the late Sir John Gosden.



The Cloister wins the first division of the Founders Stakes at Lingfield Park

French visit for Sporting Yankee

By Michael Phillips
Correspondent

Sporting Yankee, the colt who won the Whelan Hill Stakes at Lingfield Park last month, is likely to be sent to France later this month to try to win the Prix Royal Oak, the French equivalent of the St Leger.

The colt, who was trained by the late Sir John Gosden, is expected to make a strong impression against a field of talented opponents. He is being trained by the late Sir John Gosden's stablemate, the late Sir John Gosden.

Francome comes quickly down to earth

John Francome, fast and fearless, has come quickly down to earth after a period of high achievement. The jockey, who has won many races, is now being trained by the late Sir John Gosden.

Francome, who has won many races, is now being trained by the late Sir John Gosden. He is expected to make a strong impression against a field of talented opponents.

York programme

[Television (IBA): 2.30, 3.0 and 3.30 races]

2.30 AINSTEY STAKES (2-y-o: £1,996: 6f)

2.30 MIDDLETHORPE STAKES (3-y-o: £2,015: 14m)

2.30 BRAMHAM MOOR STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,741: 5f)

2.30 LITTLE GOLF HANDICAP (£1,766: 1m 1f)

2.30 CIRENCESTER CHASE (Handicap: £1,363: 3m 1f)

2.30 LYDNEY CHASE (Handicap: £1,363: 3m 1f)

2.30 DEERHURST HURDLE (Handicap: £1,363: 3m 1f)

2.30 GOTHERINGTON HURDLE (Handicap: £1,363: 3m 1f)

Lingfield Park

APPRENTICE STAKES (2-y-o: £1,996: 6f)

2.30 AINSTEY STAKES (2-y-o: £1,996: 6f)

2.30 MIDDLETHORPE STAKES (3-y-o: £2,015: 14m)

2.30 BRAMHAM MOOR STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,741: 5f)

2.30 LITTLE GOLF HANDICAP (£1,766: 1m 1f)

2.30 CIRENCESTER CHASE (Handicap: £1,363: 3m 1f)

2.30 LYDNEY CHASE (Handicap: £1,363: 3m 1f)

2.30 DEERHURST HURDLE (Handicap: £1,363: 3m 1f)

2.30 GOTHERINGTON HURDLE (Handicap: £1,363: 3m 1f)

Lingfield Park programme

2.0 OXFORD STAKES (3-y-o: £856: 1m 1f)

2.0 PLAXTOW STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £899: 5f)

2.0 BURSTOW HANDICAP (£1,276: 1m)

2.0 BURR STAKES (2-y-o: £2,805: 7f 140yd)

Cheltenham NH

2.15: 1. Magsman (11-10) 1st, 2. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000. 1001. 1002. 1003. 1004. 1005. 1006. 1007. 1008. 1009. 1010. 1011. 1012. 1013. 1014. 1015. 1016. 1017. 1018. 1019. 1020. 1021. 1022. 1023. 1024. 1025. 1026. 1027. 1028. 1029. 1030. 1031. 1032. 1033. 1034. 1035. 1036. 1037. 1038. 1039. 1040. 1041. 1042. 1043. 1044. 1045. 1046. 1047. 1048. 1049. 1050. 1051. 1052. 1053. 1054. 1055. 1056. 1057. 1058. 1059. 1060. 1061. 1062. 1063. 1064. 1065. 1066. 1067. 1068. 1069. 1070. 1071. 1072. 1073. 1074. 1075. 1076. 1077. 1078. 1079. 1080. 1081. 1082. 1083. 1084. 1085. 1086. 1087. 1088. 1089. 1090. 1091. 1092. 1093. 1094. 1095. 1096. 1097. 1098. 1099. 1100. 1101. 1102. 1103. 1104. 1105. 1106. 1107. 1108. 1109. 1110. 1111. 1112. 1113. 1114. 1115. 1116. 1117. 1118. 1119. 1120. 1121. 1122. 1123. 1124. 1125. 1126. 1127. 1128. 1129. 1130. 1131. 1132. 1133. 1134. 1135. 1136. 1137. 1138. 1139. 1140. 1141. 1142. 1143. 1144. 1145. 1146. 1147. 1148. 1149. 1150. 1151. 1152. 1153. 1154. 1155. 1156. 1157. 1158. 1159. 1160. 1161. 1162. 1163. 1164. 1165. 1166. 1167. 1168. 1169. 1170. 1171. 1172. 1173. 1174. 1175. 1176. 1177. 1178. 1179. 1180. 1181. 1182. 1183. 1184. 1185. 1186. 1187. 1188. 1189. 1190. 1191. 1192. 1193. 1194. 1195. 1196. 1197. 1198. 1199. 1200. 1201. 1202. 1203. 1204. 1205. 1206. 1207. 1208. 1209. 1210. 1211. 1212. 1213. 1214. 1215. 1216. 1217. 1218. 1219. 1220. 1221. 1222. 1223. 1224. 1225. 1226. 1227. 1228. 1229. 1230. 1231. 1232. 1233. 1234. 1235. 1236. 1237. 1238. 1239. 1240. 1241. 1242. 1243. 1244. 1245. 1246. 1247. 1248. 1249. 1250. 1251. 1252. 1253. 1254. 1255. 1256. 1257. 1258. 1259. 1260. 1261. 1262. 1263. 1264. 1265. 1266. 1267. 1268. 1269. 1270. 1271. 1272. 1273. 1274. 1275. 1276. 1277. 1278. 1279. 1280. 1281. 1282. 1283. 1284. 1285. 1286. 1287. 1288. 1289. 1290. 1291. 1292. 1293. 1294. 1295. 1296. 1297. 1298. 1299. 1300. 1301. 1302. 1303. 1304. 1305. 1306. 1307. 1308. 1309. 1310. 1311. 1312. 1313. 1314. 1315. 1316. 1317. 1318. 1319. 1320. 1321. 1322. 1323. 1324. 1325. 1326. 1327. 1328. 1329. 1330. 1331. 1332. 1333. 1334. 1335. 1336. 1337. 1338. 1339. 1340. 1341. 1342. 1343. 1344. 1345. 1346. 1347. 1348. 1349. 1350. 1351. 1352. 1353. 1354. 1355. 1356. 1357. 1358. 1359. 1360. 1361. 1362. 1363. 1364. 1365. 1366. 1367. 1368. 1369. 1370. 1371. 1372. 1373. 1374. 1375. 1376. 1377. 1378. 1379. 1380. 1381. 1382. 1383. 1384. 1385. 1386. 1387. 1388. 1389. 1390. 1391. 1392. 1393. 1394. 1395. 1396. 1397. 1398. 1399. 1400. 1401. 1402. 1403. 1404. 1405. 1406. 1407. 1408. 1409. 1410. 1411. 1412. 1413. 1414. 1415. 1416. 1417. 1418. 1419. 1420. 1421. 1422. 1423. 1424. 1425. 1426. 1427. 1428. 1429. 1430. 1431. 1432. 1433. 1434. 1435. 1436. 1437. 1438. 1439. 1440. 1441. 1442. 1443. 1444. 1445. 1446. 1447. 1448. 1449. 1450. 1451. 1452. 1453. 1454. 1455. 1456. 1457. 1458. 1459. 1460. 1461. 1462. 1463. 1464. 1465. 1466. 1467. 1468. 1469. 1470. 1471. 1472. 1473. 1474. 1475. 1476. 1477. 1478. 1479. 1480. 1481. 1482. 1483. 1484. 1485. 1486. 1487. 1488. 1489. 1490. 1491. 1492. 1493. 1494. 1495. 1496. 1497. 1498. 1499. 1500. 1501. 1502. 1503. 1504. 1505. 1506. 1507. 1508. 1509. 1510. 1511. 1512. 1513. 1514. 1515. 1516. 1517. 1518. 1519. 1520. 1521. 1522. 1523. 1524. 1525. 1526. 1527. 1528. 1529. 1530. 1531. 1532. 1533. 1534. 1535. 1536. 1537. 1538. 1539. 1540. 1541. 1542. 1543. 1544. 1545. 1546. 1547. 1548. 1549. 1550. 1551. 1552. 1553. 1554. 1555. 1556. 1557. 1558. 1559. 1560. 1561. 1562. 1563. 1564. 1565. 1566. 1567. 1568. 1569. 1570. 1571. 1572. 1573. 1574. 1575. 1576. 1577. 1578. 1579. 1580. 1581. 1582. 1583. 1584. 1585. 1586. 1587. 1588. 1589. 1590. 1591. 1592. 1593. 1594. 1595. 1596. 1597. 1598. 1599. 1600. 1601. 1602. 1603. 1604. 1605. 1606. 1607. 1608. 1609. 1610. 1611. 1612. 1613. 1614. 1615. 1616. 1617. 1618. 1619. 1620. 1621. 1622. 1623. 1624. 1625. 1626. 1627. 1628. 1629. 1630. 1631. 1632. 1633. 1634. 1635. 1636. 1637. 1638. 1639. 1640. 1641. 1642. 1643. 1644. 1645. 1646. 1647. 1648. 1649. 1650. 1651. 1652. 1653. 1654. 1655. 1656. 1657. 1658. 1659. 1660. 1661. 1662. 1663. 1664. 1665. 1666. 1667. 1668. 1669. 1670. 1671. 1672. 1673. 1674. 1675. 1676. 1677. 1678. 1679. 1680. 1681. 1682. 1683. 1684. 1685. 1686. 1687. 1688. 1689. 1690. 1691. 1692. 1693. 1694. 1695. 1696. 1697. 1698. 1699. 1700. 1701. 1702. 1703. 1704. 1705. 1706. 1707. 1708. 1709. 1710. 1711. 1712. 1713. 1714. 1715. 1716. 1717. 1718. 1719. 1720. 1721. 1722. 1723. 1724. 1725. 1726. 1727. 1728. 1729. 1730. 1731. 1732. 1733. 1734. 1735. 1736. 1737. 1738. 1739. 1740. 1741. 1742. 1743. 1744. 1745. 1746. 1747. 1748. 1749. 1750. 1751. 1752. 1753. 1754. 1755. 1756. 1757. 1758. 1759. 1760. 1761. 1762. 1763. 1764. 1765. 1766. 1767. 1768. 1769. 1770. 1771. 1772. 1773. 1774. 1775. 1776. 1777. 1778. 1779. 1780. 1781. 1782. 1783. 1784. 1785. 1786. 1787. 1788. 1789. 1790. 1791. 1792. 1793. 1794. 1795. 1796. 1797. 1798. 1799. 1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1805. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1809. 1810. 1811. 1812. 1813. 1814. 1815. 1816. 1817. 1818. 1819. 1820. 1821. 1822. 1823. 1824. 1825. 1826. 1827. 1828. 1829. 1830. 1831. 1832. 1833. 1834. 1835. 1836. 1837. 1838. 1839. 1840. 1841. 1842. 1843. 1844. 1845. 1846. 1847. 1848. 1849. 1850. 1851. 1852. 1853. 1854. 1855. 1856. 1857. 1858. 1859. 1860. 1861. 1862. 1863. 1864. 1865. 1866. 1867. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1879. 1880. 1881. 1882. 1883. 1884. 1885. 1886. 1887. 1888. 1889. 1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 19

Fashion

**British fashion
has been making a big push
in Paris recently.
There has been a promotion
at Au Printemps
featuring everything from Mary Quant
to biscuits,
and the opening of another
Celtic haven,
a Scotch House in Rue de Passy.**

Below:
Lady Annunciata Asquith
modelling the
new Burberry look



Above: Customer and collection at Burberry in Paris

Right: Sir Leonard Wolfson, Managing Director of Great

Far right: Lady Henderson, wife of the British Ambassador



Above: Nostalgia or trend, or both? The Burberry show



**Below : The British
promotion in Au
Printemps**



**Right: The Scottish
devolution**



TREMENDOUS FUR REDUCTIONS

Konrad Furs are offering tremendous reductions on all their furs in order to reduce the stock they hold by half, to make way for re-building and alterations to their salons. Now is your chance to buy that fur you thought you could never afford, by taking advantage of these unique circumstances.

**SALE
NOW IN
PROGRESS**

**OPEN
MONDAY TO FRIDAY
9.00 — 5.30
SATURDAYS
9.30 — 5.30**

EXAMPLES	USUAL PRICE	SALE PRICE
Black Glama Coats	\$4,200	\$2,900
Black Glama Jackets	\$1,650	\$1,200
Sable Coat	\$16,500	\$7,500
Sable Three-quarter	\$8,500	\$4,750
Lynx Coat	\$4,250	\$2,500
Stranded Reacon Coat	\$2,137	\$1,550
Dawn Pastel trimmed		
Fox Jacket (as picture)	\$1,237	\$875



Right stripes

A DAKS two-piece suit which strikes the right note of authority. In polyester/wool mixture. Grey with blue stripe. £79.00. Toning shirt and tie from a selection.

Simpson (Piccadilly) Ltd., London, W19, 24S. 01-734 2000.
Open until 7.00 p.m. Thursdays, 5.30 p.m. Saturdays.

**Tres
encouraging for
les autres**

I must confess that when I first heard Louis, the genius of the special British promotion in Au Printemps, my heart sank. Set to run in the main Boulevard Haussmann store and six stores in the Parisian suburbs until October 17, the whole thing seemed likely to exemplify all that ersatz nostalgia, lip service to tradition, touristic, backward-looking attitude that makes one despair of the city having any future above and beyond that of a larger Luxembourg. Red buses, bagpipers (was there a Beefeater tucked away somewhere?) tins of biscuits decorated with the Queen's head (the tins, not the biscuits, I thought), the usual British "royal warrant" coats, baggy Shetland knitted cardies (the ladies' clothes, not the knitted cardies).

My spirits reached their nadir when the altogether delightful man in charge of the Au Printemps promotion announced, in his Maurice Chevalier accent, that one of the three weeks' store had had the largest in France—was mounting the three weeks' exhibition was "because fashion has come back to the British style." That made me feel like a stopp'd clock.

I shall never be able to think that it is enough to be a designer, to be right only once in every metaphorical and fashionable 12 hours. After all, as Lord Baker pointed out in a letter to *The Times* on Tuesday this week, "engineers and others, by their designs or inventions create wealth in the form of new firms or industries which employ thousands of men, those who would otherwise lack work, goods for export which help to pay for some of our food. . . . Unfortunately the designer, in spite of the immense effort involved in successful innovation, often does not make money for himself. In other cases he makes a great deal and so he goes on, for he creates wealth which pays for the welfare state and higher employment."

And so, I tend to push for novelty, not tradition. But there is a place for everything in a good life, and Au Printemps is a charming, popularly loved store which is the perfect venue for the promotion of the expected as opposed to the avant garde. I mean no disrespect in this. Selling the merchandise is what counts at the end of the day, and it is as easy to be too far in front of your customers as it is to be behind—easier, probably. The Au Printemps show has been a great success, with a handsome young man dressed up as Johnny Walker dispensing nips, Fortnum and Mason biscuits, Mary Quant fashion on the Prada catwalk, and the counter is a dizzy promenade for Charlie cosmetics, while panned on a neo-Grecian column nearby is a poignant poster inviting people to adopt a stray cat or dog. In the British section, firm favourites such

as Gloverall, British Airways, Meridian, Harlee, Liberty, Pringle, John Laing, Beatrix Potter, repro-Staffordshire dogs, and some really very pretty bits of enrique furniture, at sub-exorbitant prices, jostle each other.

They are selling The British Overseas Trade Board section responsible pronounces itself to be very pleased, so it all goes to show that Au Printemps know their business.

Many of those who feel that the British effort should be represented by something more innovative will have their chance, in fashion anyway, when, in early November (TV transmission a week later) our ambassador in Paris allows us to use his house to show what we consider our best. The list of names is impressive: Bill Gibb, Jean Muir, Yuki, Jean and Martin Pallaut, Zandra Rhodes, Then Porter and Gina Fratini may be names which most women would amonically discard as out of their price range. Nevertheless, Lord Baker's terms, "by their designs or inventions create wealth in the form of etc." If only they made more money for themselves. But at least being shown in Paris, being recorded on television by the BBC, and being in the hands of the innovative credit where it is due. I have been nagging and whining to use the Paris embassy to show what I call fashion ever since we went into the BEC, so no one need think that our admirable and extremely sympathetic ambassador has been taken by the Think Tank's report on the role of subsidies.

The French are wanted to be revolutionaries. One ought to argue that the swing towards British fashion which is implicit in the vogue for tweed jackets, kilied skirts, woolly socks, boots, caps, etc. in short the grousemore insouciance, which is high fashion in London, is a reaction to the French. The French are frankly manic about tartan: kilts, socks and cashmere, with or without pearls. Forsaking Debussy for the bagpipes, they sit unmoved through the shrieks and wails of the Scottish bagpipers, and the strains of the bagpipe cease listener. "I do like them, but only a very long way—two or three glens, y'know—away" and stay on to buy and

Why? Why should the Scotch House have opened another store in Paris, in Rue de Passy, which brings its total to eight? Why does Burberry, with its inherent plaid image, sell so well—the biggest exporter of high quality menswear from this country, helping to push the figures for its parent company, GUS, to £105m turnover for last year and profits of £112m? I think it is because Scotch House and Burberry sell out just the

sort of confidence and quality which women are looking for just now. The whole design world is a-hum, it seems.

First, I have reserved how to spend Lucile by herself, the letters from women who worked for the house, and now, the most ravishing programme for a show for spring, 1919, confided to me by one of the maids, quins, Jayne Cole. Mrs Cole, who shared the honours with Mellisande, Claire, Hilgred, Denisard, Gay Bonita, Phylis, Ruth and "two whose names I don't remember" was deputed to wear No 32, "Virgin's Prayer" White Indestructible White Afternoon Gown; "Atta Boy", a Blue and Green Frock; and "I'll do the Same", Grey Striped Towels. Frock No 32 followed a number called "Do what your Mother Did" among others.

The sensational book about Russian fashion from Coller's in Charing Cross Road has now been translated by Livermore and is now getting a second edition. Indomitable Charles Metcalfe, so we cannot understand as well as admire *From the History of Soviet Costume*, by Tatyana Kiseleva, says: "I have been making curtains (no, the old ones never fit) on a machine lent by Singer. It is their basic model and I wish to make a few more. I have made one of my year-old number. One, I find the threading hard; two, you have to pass the thread straight back against a shiny silver pillar-rod, and the thread goes sideways; and third, when I re-thread, no matter how carefully three hands and on my machine as far as I can see I have to hold in the reverse button rather than just flicking a lever. I suppose perhaps with people reduced to one hand, and with the use of patterns called 'Show Me' - which cut out buying any other booklet. Priced at 75p, the elegant basic look good style

and argue to him.
Contributions to the John Lewis Partnership for sponsoring something right in their main line—students for furnishing fabrics. Every time I shop elsewhere I regret it, frustrating though the Partnership can be. But their ideas on textiles are superb, their marriage of taste to price just what you need. The good design is all about. They have given the RSA a special jubilee award scheme for printed furnishing fabrics valued at £1,500. My only grouse: not enough travel abroad for the winner. Light, colour, tactile sense can always come back to your home land, but you should, for inspiration, but a great deal of the RSA is information. How can you know what to regard or discard unless you have seen it? The RSA also has a travel grant for working designers (close to my heart) in the textile field. It is a very successful Company of Weavers will give £500 in a travelling bursary.

FRENCH TIE-UP!

FOR TWO WEEKS WE HAVE
THE BEST FRENCH TIE
DESIGNS FROM JEAN PATOU,
LOUIS FERAUD, MOLYNEUX,
RENOMA & PACO RABANNE.
FROM OCTOBER 3-15 ON
THE GROUND FLOOR. **See**

something's happening

...a thousand of
...the British con-
...average, and the
...the New York
...three quarters
...of mounting
...the hundreds of
...New York has been
...including among
...probably the most a-
...the store reports a
...of French couture
...the most important long-
...accounted for "two-
...the support of "top
...the men, and the
...last word was
...the first couple
...and accessories
...the successful French
...It is one of
...mastered and was
...inexplicably.
...a time, you must
...must support it and
...and appeal and dis-
...and managerial
...the house of Dior
...Gardin is in fact
...going into more and
...will take it to
...current role of
...of the firm. The
...-RG" brand
...very close to
...actually seen ever
...the costume
...the costume and
...different. No
...the sartorial
...are equally firm
...the construction, ex-
...other hand, he
...fashion, a
...women who are
...fashion, told me
...he could not
...the Paris, but
...of other. But
...that the French
...is Katharine
...ages, earn \$0
...best shift of in-
...from the back, and
...Frenchwoman has
...and respect
...in the past
...to further
...do not for-
...embance in wife
...ness behind the
...as further. In-
...in achievement. In-
...in the French
...to the present op-

[illegible]

Until

هكذا من الاله

Masters of the arts
of licensing

There must be a thousand clichés and myths concerning the French and fashion, and most of them are true. While the British contribution to style, in historical terms anyway, can be confined to the wellington boot, the raglan sleeve and the umbrella, the French are busy banging the gong of Dior—who died in 1957 and invented the New Look 10 years earlier, in an age when three-quarters of the world with any opening seems to be wearing blue jeans they are still going with the haute couture. Bergdorf Goodman of New York has even started buying couture pieces again including among its suppliers Hubert de Givenchy, probably the most expensive dressmaker in the world. The story reports a sell-out.

In a recent edition *The Economist* devoted an article to the rebirth of French couture and said takings from the three most prominent houses, Dior, Saint Laurent and Cardin, accounted for "two thirds of total Paris fashion house turnover of \$650m a year in couture, ready-to-wear and women's wear, and licensing".

It is in the last word that the secret of French fashion of the fashionable arts—and in these 10 words perfume and accessories, though not make-up, are included. But successful licensing of design names is not in itself. It is one which the British have not so far mastered and which the French have mastered immaculately.

To license a name you must have a name, to be sure, but you must support it by publicity, conviction, and a strong appeal and above all by investment in the name and managerial talent.

In Paris, the house of Dior survived its founder's death. Pierre Cardin is in fact now largely concerned with diversifying into cars and radios and virtually anything which will take a "design" name: while Yves Saint Laurent rolls along on a royalty from the manufacturers of his Rive Gauche label, who in turn sell to licensed "RG" boutique outlets round the world.

But it is all very closely controlled. I do not know if Marc Bohan actually sees every Dior corset design, but you can bet that someone knows if he is going to do a shape in the couture collection which will require something different. No Saint Laurent item can go out without the sanction of the mother house. Cardin's reins are equally tight.

Behind the continually successful names are a handful of very hard-nosed business managers who are good at managing fashion, and a great many more who are good at managing business. Balenciaga told me the era of couture was less when you could not find a handmade silk rose of the right shape in Paris, but you can find a surprising number of other things.

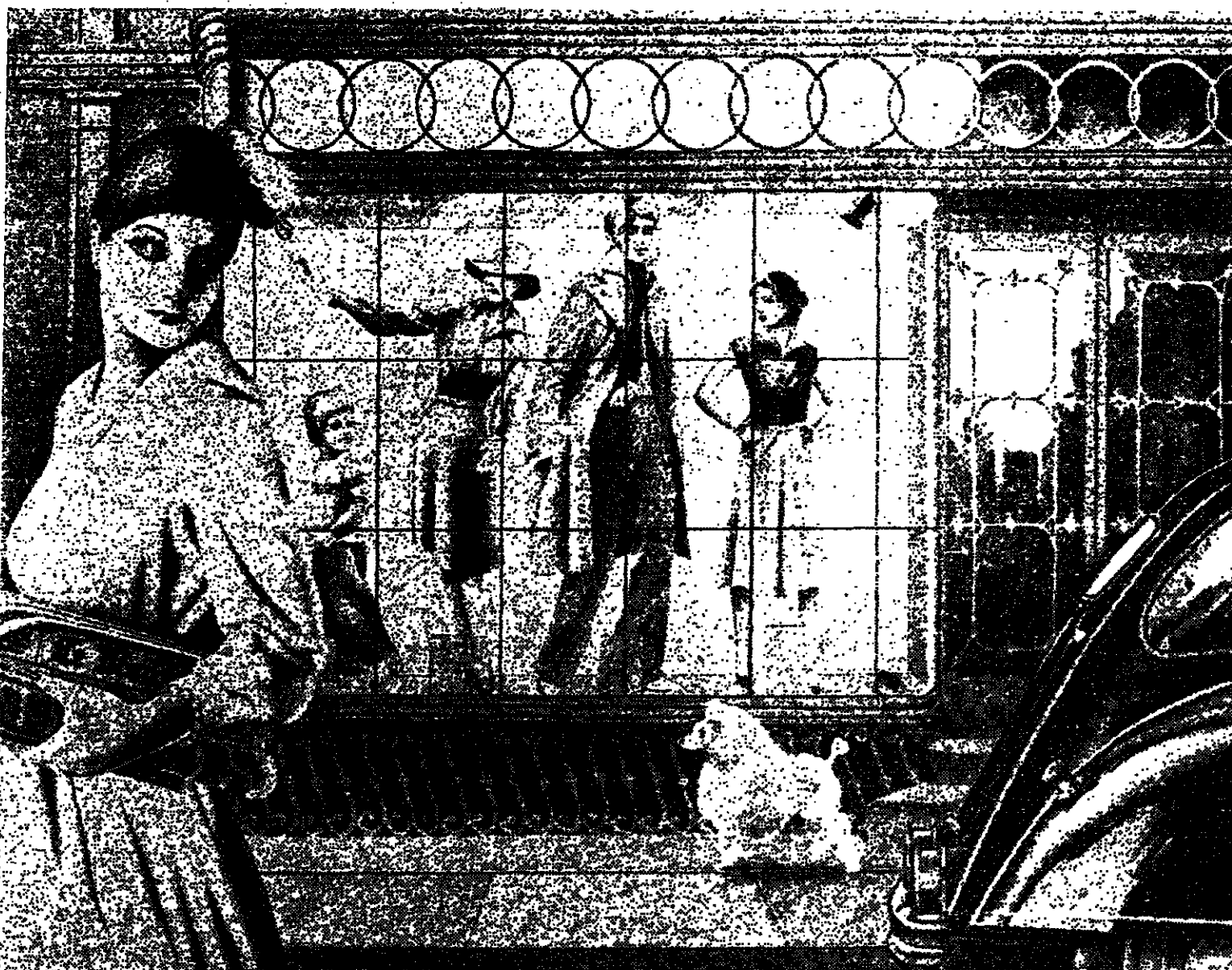
It is a myth that the French are necessarily better dressed, since, as Katharine Whitehorn once pointed out, the average garb 50 miles outside Paris is a crude synthetic shift of indeterminate shape, longer at the front than the back, and worn with bedroom slippers.

What the Frenchwoman has is an inborn interest in and affection and respect for dress; a sense of spending priorities (do not forget state education) which enables her to further this taste if she wishes on the other hand do not forget food prices; and a sympathetic ambience in which to try new styles—the saleswoman behind the narrowest counter will want to know what you think; so will the taxi driver. There are no Puritan hangups about fashion being wicked self-adornment. In other words, for centuries fashion to the French has been not the work of the devil but the preoccupation of the people.

Prudence Glynn
Fashion Editor, *The Times*

Fashion in
France

a Special Report



Bill Prosser

Silks victims of
tradition

by Ian Murray

less. It is not surprising that the cloth has to sell at £20 to £25 a yard to be worth while.

The silks and printed taffeta industry has fallen on hard times in France. Beautiful swirls of coloured cloth, each individually designed and hand printed, are still produced by the thousand each year, but the producers are struggling and there is a growing economic threat to some of the most famous names in the fashion fabric business.

High quality of design and manufacture has long been the hallmark of French fabrics. The repeat orders, methods that have made them famous over the years are still followed and their finished products are still as lovely as ever.

The present gloom is felt internationally and goes right through the market from the most expensive to the cheapest. The Italian multi-national company, Montedison, is seeking to close most of its synthetic tissue operations in France.

Union negotiators held the managing director captive most of one night when he recently announced redundancy plans. But that makes it more difficult for the top end of the market, which relies heavily on a booming trade at the base on which to build.

French silks are the most important fabric in the fashion industry. They are mostly produced in Lyons by methods that have been handed down through generations of craftsmen.

Only 18 of the top fabric houses form the *Chambre Syndicale des Maisons de Tissus Spéciaux* in Couture. At their factory a small team of designers work through the year to produce patterns to present to the haute couture designers.

The designs, once worked out, are passed to the craftsmen to make. For each pattern about six screens are necessary and each one has to be carefully hand-drawn and costs about £20. The length of cloth is laid out on a long table and printed by hand in sections with each of the screens.

Other processes are used to add lustre to the cloth, to interweave the yarn so that the colours are thrown up differently in different clothes from them. That is a skilled craftsman's work and where such exacting standards are required and the least mistake can make a length unusable.

For the moment French fabrics are still the favourite among the fashion designers, who make about 60 per cent of their best clothes from them. That is a skilled craftsman's work and where such exacting standards are required and the least mistake can make a length unusable.

Franchises spell a ready-made success

There cannot be many who could afford it really, but the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes.

There cannot be many who could afford it really, but the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes. There cannot be many who could afford it really, but the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes.

There cannot be many who could afford it really, but the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes. There cannot be many who could afford it really, but the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes.

There cannot be many who could afford it really, but the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes. There cannot be many who could afford it really, but the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes.

There cannot be many who could afford it really, but the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes. There cannot be many who could afford it really, but the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes.

There cannot be many who could afford it really, but the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes. There cannot be many who could afford it really, but the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes.

There cannot be many who could afford it really, but the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes. There cannot be many who could afford it really, but the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes.

There cannot be many who could afford it really, but the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes. There cannot be many who could afford it really, but the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes.

It has happened for two reasons. On the one hand, the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes. There cannot be many who could afford it really, but the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes.

It has happened for two reasons. On the one hand, the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes. There cannot be many who could afford it really, but the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes.

It has happened for two reasons. On the one hand, the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes. There cannot be many who could afford it really, but the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes.

It has happened for two reasons. On the one hand, the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes. There cannot be many who could afford it really, but the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes.

It has happened for two reasons. On the one hand, the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes. There cannot be many who could afford it really, but the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes.

It has happened for two reasons. On the one hand, the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes. There cannot be many who could afford it really, but the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes.

It has happened for two reasons. On the one hand, the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes. There cannot be many who could afford it really, but the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes.

It has happened for two reasons. On the one hand, the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes. There cannot be many who could afford it really, but the French have found a way to make a profit on clothes.

rules of entry to this exclusive club of 23 and it has made a point this year of spotlighting the case of the workers who make the dresses, who sometimes earn little more in a year than one dress costs.

Even so it takes up to 300 hours of work to make one dress—and, with the cost of the most expensive materials as well to allow for, it is not perhaps surprising that some dresses cost as much as £2,500 each, with the cheapest creations still selling for about £1,400.

Inevitably the collections are run at a loss. It can cost something like 2m francs (£235,000) to put one on with few financial returns from it directly.

But what it does bring is prestige, free advertising and therefore the vehicle to sell the name of the fashion house on a wide scale. The collections attract journalists from all over the world and the *chambre* makes an estimate that about 1,500 pages in newspapers are devoted to them.

Dior, which was one of the first to diversify out of the haute couture world into the more profitable one

of boutiques, can produce figures that underline how the trend has grown. In 1947 the house employed 80 people and had a turnover of about £750,000. Last year the 1,000 employees, plus the different subsidiaries and licensed outlets the turnover was £88m—in itself a 25 per cent increase on the previous year.

Of the 23 members of the *chambre* only one, *Mme Grès*, is not yet in the ready-to-wear trade, although even she is this autumn to start producing signed scarves, to lend her name to jewelry and to open her first boutique.

But as the figures show the extension of the fashion houses' business does not stop at clothes. Haute couture accounts for an average 16 per cent of their business and ready-to-wear for 40 per cent. The biggest money-spinner of all, though, is perfume. Of the £958m earned by the trade, £588m came from the scents hearing the names of the different houses.

On top of that there is the growth of the business into the accessories, luggage, spectacles, handbags, belts and scarves. The *chambre* is happy that anything within the "personality" of the trade of clothing a person should be included in a range. Cardin has taken things further in giving his name in approval to wines and chocolate.

There are some in the trade, and Marc Bohan at Dior is one of them, who think that things have gone far enough in this direction. He says it would be easy to capitalize on the name today and sell almost anything with the name. But he feels the inevitable result would be that quality would suffer, the prestige of the house would wane and the whole carefully constructed image would collapse.

Others feel that the future lies in expanding into the home environment, creating furniture, wallpaper and even house design as part of the sewing design as part of the sewing design as part of the sewing design.

On top of that there is the growth of the business into the accessories, luggage, spectacles, handbags, belts and scarves. The *chambre* is happy that anything within the "personality" of the trade of clothing a person should be included in a range. Cardin has taken things further in giving his name in approval to wines and chocolate.

For the immediate future the men's market is becoming more and more important. Only eight of the houses now do not design men's clothes, but the business behind them will be looking at the way, for example, Cardin's sales figures in this area have risen from 6 to 14 per cent in a year, and the range most therefore grow.

There is also the danger that the quality of design may fall below those standards expected of a great name.

The success of the new business is its greatest danger. The difficulty of quality control, if it grows too much, is a real one. The risk of over exposure of a style if too many are sold could also spoil things.

Nevertheless, the *chambre*, no less than the fashion houses, is enthusiastic about the future and the potential growth in a number of areas. M. Jacques Mouchier, president of the *chambre*, is proud of the fact that the combined turnover is a third of that of the entire French steel industry and while steel needs to be subsidized fashion runs at a profit and uses up little energy to boot.

"We can be proud," he says, "of France of the Concorde, and of France of the haute couture. And they need our taxes to help pay for Concorde."

I. M.

Until today, our signature was reserved for
only the most alluring jewels.

Parfums
Van Cleef & Arpels
Paris



Charles Hargrove talks to two leading designers: one the king of fashion for women,
the other the emperor of taste for men

Yves Saint Laurent: by trapeze to the top



Fashions come and go. Born one day, gone the next. It is nearly 20 years since Paris had the revelation of a new genius of the haute couture, when Yves Saint Laurent, then aged 21, launched his trapeze line at Dior which went straight to the top.

Now, a trifle graying and bespectacled, he is still there, as confirmed a romantic and an idealist as ever, unspoiled by fame and business success.

For him success started from the time, 10 years ago, "when I realized that a couturier was not a man who should use women to try out his new ideas and his tastes, who treated them like dummies on which to

hang his creations; but that the important thing was woman herself, a woman's body."

"Then I began to feel my art and develop my style. There has been a tremendous liberation of women in all fields of life, but also in fashion. Women are conscious of themselves as individuals. They refuse to bend to the dictates of dress designers."

"Fashion today is a reflection of life. A couturier must stick to it if he wants to succeed. It was not so in the old days. He ruled absolute in a world apart."

He says that 25 years ago what gave him great satisfaction at Dior was to take simple everyday clothes looked down on as ordinary at the time and style them for the modern woman. "I

always keep an eye on the street", he says.

M Saint Laurent thinks that haute couture is doomed in the long run. "It will be dethroned by prêt à porter, because that is the future."

Haute couture, he asserts, is not a commercial affair. Even when a collection is successful it loses money because the cost is so high. "But it is a pleasure I give myself. I have never done anything for commercial reasons anyway. It is also a duty for me to go on producing the grand collection as long as I can. It keeps alive dozens of skilled craftsmen. I owe it also to all my staff who have helped me to become what I am for the past 20 years. I would feel very guilty if I did not go on. My reputa-

tion, unlike that of some houses, does not need haute couture. I could do without it. It is an enormous effort to produce four collections a year, and to want to succeed."

He continued: "I have always been torn between conflicting influences; between the past, tradition, an artistic education, and the future. I always had much more of a feel for the future than others, but with a very strong touch of the past. It prevents me from moving ahead too fast. If I were very young today, I would not work as I do. I would devote myself entirely to prêt à porter, to cheap clothes. My dream was to design the uniform of the future, the Mao suit but less rigid. But to do so, I

would have to abandon tradition. That is something impossible for me now."

He thinks the future of fashion is the uniform. Young men and women already wear the same clothes. He thinks that people in the street are much better dressed than in the past.

"When you are young and pretty, you do not need so many clothes. With time a woman becomes more vulnerable, more conscious of artifice. That is the privilege of older women. It is a woman's mystery. A young woman has no mystery. She acquires mystery when she gets old, and one gets old very young," he muses.

He did not think Paris was likely to lose its place as the centre of fashion, although there is something exclusive to all?

He concluded: "I destroy the past, you have to know it intimately. The avant garde does not exist on its own. It is always inspired by something which has gone on before."

"I am the last of a grand couturier. The young man of talent would have the madness to become one these days? It is bound to disappear. And yet, who can tell, who could have told that one day one would create pretty clothes accessible to all?"

Pierre Cardin: creator not clothes' merchant



If Yves Saint Laurent is the "king of fashion", Pierre Cardin is the emperor of taste, who has transformed, in the words of Time magazine, what he calls his sense of taste into a worldwide industry.

He designs everything from dresses to bicycles, sports cars, kitchen furniture, watches, chocolates and wine; and he is about to open showrooms in his collection of the Faubourg St Honoré where he will stage collections of furniture two or three times a year. He even makes kimono.

He has sold more than 380 licences for his designs in 50 countries throughout the world, 48 of them with Japan alone. He employs 25,000 people, and his turnover runs to some 50,000m francs.

He is the first of the leading dress designers to have opened a boutique of prêt à porter. It was in 1959, and it caused a storm of protest. "You will kill haute couture", he was told. But he

replied that it was the only way for haute couture to survive.

The same year he decided to launch into men's fashions. "It was a piece of extraordinary audacity," he says, "to challenge London's established leadership in that line." Now he is undoubtedly the unchallenged leader in that field, not only in France but abroad.

No emperor was less imperial or dominating in manner and approach. He is a quiet, kindly, soft-spoken, melancholy man, who lives solely for his art and his work, a little sad that he has so often been misunderstood.

"But what counts is the results. My reputation is worldwide," he says with quiet affection. He was a pioneer in prêt à porter, in menswear, in children's wear. Everyone criticized but everyone followed. He has been described as first and foremost a designer and a businessman. But his great pride is, on his own

admission, that he has remained first and foremost a "couturier".

The fact is, however, that his men's line now accounts for two-thirds of the turnover of the House of Cardin. It all started in a rather amusing way. He ordered a suit from a well-known London tailor, and he was disappointed with the result.

So he designed a collection. "The first two or three models were greeted with a tinge of irony. But after that there was round upon round of applause. It was a completely different style, non-conformist, relaxed, sporting."

"I dressed young men in loose pullovers, with scarves instead of ties. People were scandalized at the time. It was a style for bohemians. Now you see it everywhere. The evolution of men's fashions in the past 20 years is extraordinary."

made my success. There are only two or three others in Paris. I can make a suit with my own hands. Others just design them. I produce one collection for men each year. Of course I design extreme clothes. I look 10 years ahead. Two years ago I launched my 'anti-conformist' line. Wide-bottom trousers were still the rage; I designed stovepipe ones. Now you see narrow trousers all over the place."

I mentioned those space-man outfits displayed in his boutique opposite the Elysée Palace. "What you see there are prototypes. I am not interested in being a clothes' merchant. What I am is a creator, but launching ideas, and getting them accepted, is a long process."

I asked him to sum up his new men's style—the "anti-conformist" line, also called "invertibrate"—in a nutshell. "I have done away with all stiffness and padding. Coats are looser, less waisted. The general appearance is more virile."

more athletic. The materials are light. There are many linen suits."

The trousers are reminiscent of the Oxford bags of old. The jackets look like smoking jackets. But there is also a "space" line, with more conventional three-piece city suits, in pin-stripes and flannels, wide shoulders and narrow at the hips, with burtonless coats, since one never buttons a coat on a waistcoat, Pierre Cardin has decreed. You can have one of those made in his boutiques to measure from 4,500 francs.

I asked him rather gingerly whether in menswear English materials were still supreme, half suspecting the answer. He replied rather diffidently that the Italians had wonderful ones, especially cashmeres and mohairs.

"I don't want to say anything unkind about English fashions or English patterns. The quality is very fine, but the design is always the same. It cannot be poor, it is like a Chaco suit. It is timeless."

But men's fashions were less changeable than women's. You cannot bring in a new style every six months," he insisted.

"When I think I had the audacity to take on the leadership in men's fashions, I am a little agitated. But I have achieved wonderful results."

Look at the evolution of style in 20 years. People in the streets are much more attractive nowadays. French youth is much better dressed than other countries. Twenty years ago London dominated men's fashions; now Paris is the leader.

"I do not want to sound pretentious, but the fact is that no line in menswear as well known as mine throughout the world—except in England. How was it done? By hard integrity, confidence, competence and creativity."

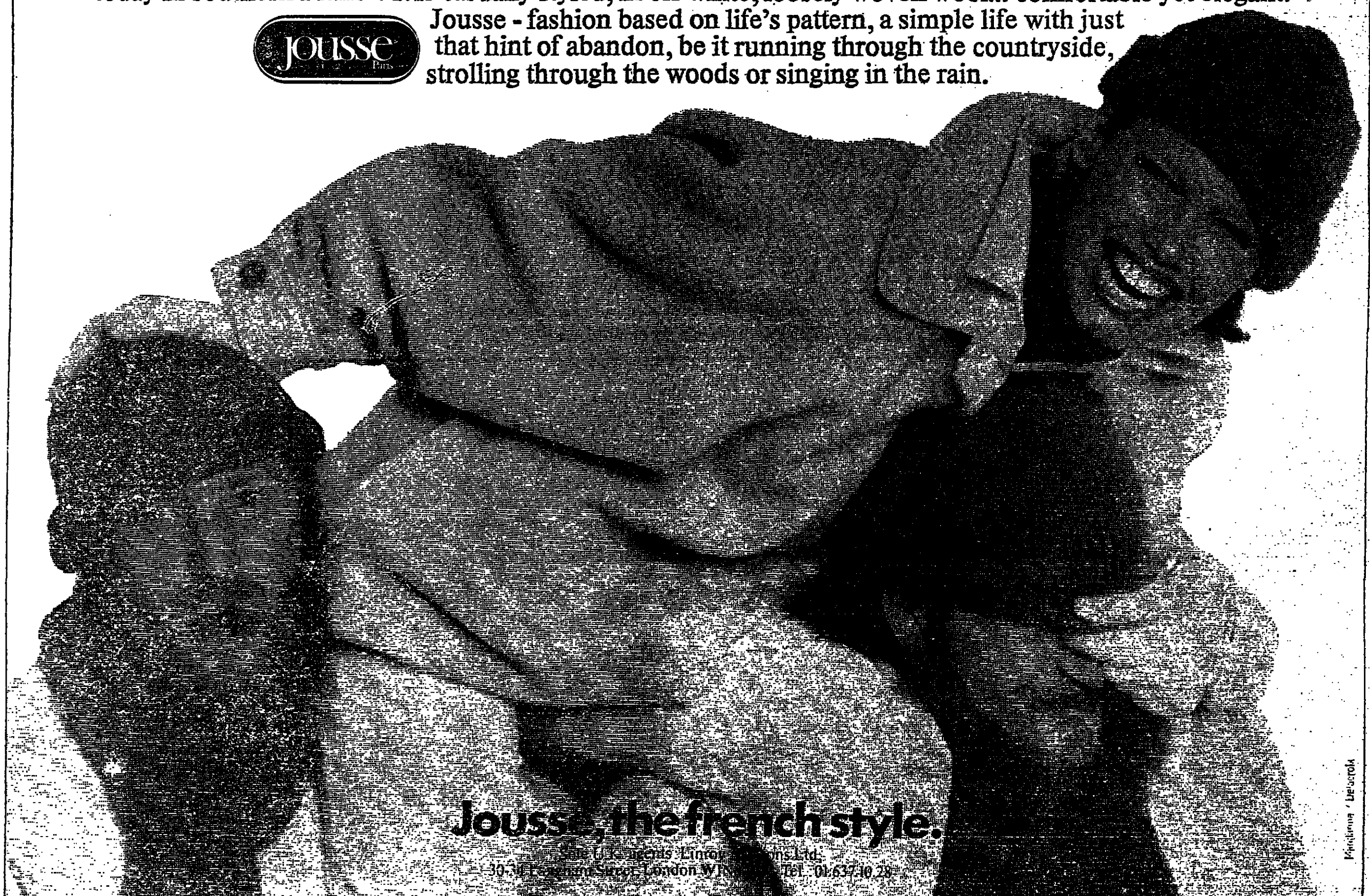
Photographs by Carlos Freire

Jousse: pick the French style.

Autumn rusts, moss greens and winter whites combine with tweed, flannel, corduroy and soft wool to dominate the new Jousse collection. The blouson featured below is a direct descendant of the jacket still worn by shepherds today in southern France. It is casually styled, in off-white, loosely woven wool... comfortable yet elegant.



Jousse - fashion based on life's pattern, a simple life with just that hint of abandon, be it running through the countryside, strolling through the woods or singing in the rain.



Jousse, the french style.

30-34 Tottenham Street, London W1 Tel: 01-637 40 28

هكذا من الأمل

Man behind an image of success

Charles Hargrove

new bus shelters of steel which have been built in the last year or so. The company, which is based in Paris, has a turnover of 200m francs a year; five factories and 1,400 employees; 50 boutiques, and 1,500 retailers in 42 countries. His business is expanding at the rate of 20 to 30 per cent a year and his exports like-wise. No wonder that in 1969, barely four years after it really began to take off, his firm was awarded the French Government's Grand Prix de L'Exportation.

It takes more than business acumen and sound management to get to the top and stay there in the fashion trade which has been likened to cross-country running, and requires an eye for country, staying power, and a few ideas up one's sleeve. M. Cacharel has all three. Born at Nîmes, he was trained as a fitter, but failed to qualify, and went into tailoring instead. He went to Paris in the early 1950s, and started designing women's clothes.

He set up on his own with 5,000 francs lent by his sister, and a rooms taken from a wild duck of his Provencal home, a cacharel, in an attic room, and began selling his first models from door to door, suitcase in hand. His breakthrough coincided with the birth of a new style of life, free from tradition, taboos, and social barriers, and the emancipation of women from the dictates of haute couture.

These were impressive, in 12 years, he has hoisted himself to the front rank of French makers of prêt-à-porter. The figures are a turnover of

200m francs a year; five factories and 1,400 employees; 50 boutiques, and 1,500 retailers in 42 countries. His business is expanding at the rate of 20 to 30 per cent a year and his exports like-wise.

M. Cacharel's stroke of genius was to create an image with which millions of women liked to identify themselves. He told me that those intriguing posters were based on a deliberately blurred picture—he has for the past seven years employed a remarkably talented photographer, Sarah Moon—to look like a photograph then an advertisement for a particular model, to make women dream, and feel they could dress that way too. He knows exactly what kind of woman he is designing clothes for.

"She is between 20 and 40, very active, and moves about a lot. She has a job, drives her own car, goes away for weekends. She is not a *jeune fleur*, but is at the same time very feminine. I therefore design very feminine, romantic clothes, but practical at the same time."

M. Cacharel has been accused of turning young people into bourgeois with excessively quiet and classical clothes, but—and that is where his inspiration and saying power come in—he knows when and how to in-

novate. "Ten out of 100 models in my two annual collections are original, even a trifle eccentric. Some do not catch on. When I tried to lengthen skirts, I was a season ahead of the trend. I have a tendency to push ahead, but have to restrain myself. It is difficult to translate new ideas on a mass scale immediately. One has to push them discreetly."

And he has a number of firsts to his credit. Back in 1966 he discovered cotton crepe in Switzerland. It was an instant success. He made half a million blouses. Before that, he had introduced American flowered shirts, and Bermuda shorts to France. "Fashion nowadays is created by the porter, not by the haute couture."

"It has far more influence on the way the average woman dresses. Nowadays, prêt-à-porter firms hold collections and the press goes to judge it. One knows instinctively if something is going to catch on or not. Haute couture is something different. It is a different milieu. But it is more interesting to make clothes for 500,000 than for 20."

So much for the inspiration. But what has established the reputation of M. Cacharel is the combination of ideas and quality—

quality of materials and workmanship. "There are very few people in the world who know how to make clothes of our quality," he claims. "The quality-price relationship is also very important. I can offer the best quality for the best price, thanks to the very wide distribution throughout the world. I have produced clothes on an industrial scale from materials like silk and crepe de chine which hitherto were worked only by milliners. Hence I can achieve lower prices."

Europe, he admits, cannot compete with the cheap textiles from Hongkong, Singapore and Korea. But for quality of fabrics and production, and for creativity, Europe is very competitive. If he exports so much to the United States, the reason is that, although Americans are deluged with cheap textiles from the Far East, there is a wide demand for clothes of better quality. They cannot produce them themselves, M. Cacharel points out, because they have not the same skilled manpower. For porter clothes are machine-made, but skilled hands guide the machines.

He is uncompromising about quality. Sixty per cent of his clothes are made in his own factories, from his own designs. The rest is produced by sub-contractors

in France and in Italy. He also designs many of his own patterns for materials. "I buy lots of fabrics from Britain," he said, "both woollens and cotton. It is one of my biggest sources of supply. I choose a great many patterns from Liberty's selection."

M. Cacharel has also a line in men's and children's clothes. He started the men's five years ago because he wanted to make them dress as attractively as women. Here he sticks to rather classical sportswear. Men are very conservative, in his opinion. It was difficult to make them adopt a loose, free style, with bright colours, unlined coats, Liberty print ties. But now these have caught on and his network of retailers clamour for more.

Here is a line of business which has not been affected by the economic crisis. On the contrary, it has boosted Cacharel's sales. The reason is that women have become more choosy about quality and price, and therefore more careful in what they buy. They want clothes which look good and wear well. M. Cacharel, as saying: "Clothes must not be thrown away. I am happy when I meet a woman in the street who is wearing a blouse we brought out three years ago with a skirt from our latest collection."

How they spent their money

by Ian Murray

Mr and Mrs Average and their children are, in France as anywhere else, a figment of the statistician's imagination. The average person is so unusual as to be a freak.

These figures are a breakdown of an exhaustive look at the clothing habits of the French, carried out in 1971-72 and published in November 1974 as part of a continuing study by the Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) looking into various aspects of French life. It is the third in a series on clothing, the last being carried out in 1963-64. In the nine years between the two studies various trends emerged. Nowadays women spend more than men on clothes, whereas previously it was the other way about. More important, the survey showed that the amount spent on clothing varied not only by income and profession but according to where a family lived and how big it was.

The average spent in Paris is about twice the national average—only partly a reflection of the higher costs in the capital. Conversely the lowest amount spent on clothing is by the people who live in the area immediately round Paris, although only along the Mediterranean and to some extent in the north is there very much variation between the regions.

The survey also shows that the most expensive time to clothe a French male throughout his entire life is between the ages of 14 and 16, while a female "peaks" in the 16 to 20 age group.

When the survey was drawn up the estimation was that spending would increase at the annual rate of 4.3 per cent. Inflation has to some extent spoilt this prediction, and a survey this year on school clothing shows an increase of 6.2 per cent over the past year.

A growth rate of about 5.5 per cent a year is therefore more probable; in the case of jeans the increase is likely to have been substantially higher.

Global spending on clothes, 1971-72, in '000 francs

	Men	Women	Boys (2-14)	Girls (2-14)
Town shoes	1,350,000	1,948,000	472,000	439,000
Gloves	41,185	68,985	19,084	20,408
Underwear	844,477	282,393	197,121	138,829
Overcoats	227,540	2,283,341	327,611	431,959
Jeans	1,753,000	266,000	344,340	286,141
Raincoats (inc anoraks)	467,589	877,380	244,340	286,141
Suits	3,280,000	1,741,578	265,000	309,000
Jeans	328,953	113,519	143,056	59,801
Jeanswear	78,578	56,336	18,084	13,710
Suits	448,087	28,821	152,510	106,767
Jerseys	1,368,000	1,324,000	358,000	345,000
Jeckies	1,159,000	431,000	170,000	162,000
T-shirts	1,921,000	1,158,425	623,000	408,156
Overalls	775,901	423,571	133,110	190,287
Nightclothes	270,627	343,425	134,070	180,627
Sportswear	128,715	215,315	81,315	91,689
Handkerchiefs	60,025	30,681	8,831	8,579
Slippers	112,230	210,589	48,516	54,068
Sandals	83,521	137,474	40,924	44,014
Socks	270,633	20,069	12,466	12,466
Ties	35,271			
Corsets and bras		840,011		32,080
Flax coats		292,590		132,917
Handbags		102,378		17,157
Dresses		8,232,000		402,000
Skirts		777,881		133,339
Stockings		333,804		107,282
Tights		1,154,000		6,689
				106,000

Average annual spending on clothes per year in 1971-72, in francs

	Husband (40-50)	Wife (30-40)	Daughter (16-20)	Son (2-4)
Overcoats	79.87	152.54	215	73.91
Suits	201.21	204.84	106.61	48.08
Jeckies	70.03	11.57	70.91	17.23
Trousers	84.62	53.57	190.11	32.03
Shirts	104.86			30.05
Underwear	51.85	77.22	74.86	46.55
Socks	28.14	87.10	103.70	20.78
Shoes	75.34	100.99	136.99	61.95
Pajamas	14.51	17.37	22.96	23.31
Dresses		197.80	167.58	
Skirts		38.85	66.11	
Blouses		32.02	62.41	
Pullover	67.95	75.49	122.76	48.97
Annual total	945.14	1,087.95	1,539.60	549.34

Handkerchiefs and some other items excluded.
Annual average spent on clothes for males over two 903.17 francs.
Annual average spent on clothes for females over two 866.72 francs.
Global amount spent on clothes for children under two 1,284,353,000 francs.
Global amount spent on wool, material and making up coats for clothes for children under two 1,866,428,000 francs.

Fifty years after a dignified start

Rosette Hargrove

This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of haute couture. Paris was already the centre of fashion before the First World War, but then it was only a dozen or so of the most famous designers who were based in the city. Today, however, the fashion world is a global phenomenon. The figures are a turnover of

200m francs a year; five factories and 1,400 employees; 50 boutiques, and 1,500 retailers in 42 countries. His business is expanding at the rate of 20 to 30 per cent a year and his exports like-wise.

M. Cacharel's stroke of genius was to create an image with which millions of women liked to identify themselves. He told me that those intriguing posters were based on a deliberately blurred picture—he has for the past seven years employed a remarkably talented photographer, Sarah Moon—to look like a photograph then an advertisement for a particular model, to make women dream, and feel they could dress that way too. He knows exactly what kind of woman he is designing clothes for.

"She is between 20 and 40, very active, and moves about a lot. She has a job, drives her own car, goes away for weekends. She is not a *jeune fleur*, but is at the same time very feminine. I therefore design very feminine, romantic clothes, but practical at the same time."

M. Cacharel has been accused of turning young people into bourgeois with excessively quiet and classical clothes, but—and that is where his inspiration and saying power come in—he knows when and how to in-

novate. "Ten out of 100 models in my two annual collections are original, even a trifle eccentric. Some do not catch on. When I tried to lengthen skirts, I was a season ahead of the trend. I have a tendency to push ahead, but have to restrain myself. It is difficult to translate new ideas on a mass scale immediately. One has to push them discreetly."

And he has a number of firsts to his credit. Back in 1966 he discovered cotton crepe in Switzerland. It was an instant success. He made half a million blouses. Before that, he had introduced American flowered shirts, and Bermuda shorts to France. "Fashion nowadays is created by the porter, not by the haute couture."

"It has far more influence on the way the average woman dresses. Nowadays, prêt-à-porter firms hold collections and the press goes to judge it. One knows instinctively if something is going to catch on or not. Haute couture is something different. It is a different milieu. But it is more interesting to make clothes for 500,000 than for 20."

So much for the inspiration. But what has established the reputation of M. Cacharel is the combination of ideas and quality—

quality of materials and workmanship. "There are very few people in the world who know how to make clothes of our quality," he claims. "The quality-price relationship is also very important. I can offer the best quality for the best price, thanks to the very wide distribution throughout the world. I have produced clothes on an industrial scale from materials like silk and crepe de chine which hitherto were worked only by milliners. Hence I can achieve lower prices."

Europe, he admits, cannot compete with the cheap textiles from Hongkong, Singapore and Korea. But for quality of fabrics and production, and for creativity, Europe is very competitive. If he exports so much to the United States, the reason is that, although Americans are deluged with cheap textiles from the Far East, there is a wide demand for clothes of better quality. They cannot produce them themselves, M. Cacharel points out, because they have not the same skilled manpower. For porter clothes are machine-made, but skilled hands guide the machines.

He is uncompromising about quality. Sixty per cent of his clothes are made in his own factories, from his own designs. The rest is produced by sub-contractors



A dress in black satin crepe and white satin designed by Lucien Lelong and illustrated in the July 1927 issue of Harper's Bazaar.

The most significant of the past 50 years of high fashion in Paris were 1947, when Christian Dior launched his New Look. The more luxurious houses followed the same line as Dior, unabashedly following the same line as she had left off in 1938; and 1964, when Courrèges, 49,779 visitors, representing 90 countries, 55 per cent of whom were non-French.

About 75,000 people are employed in 2,600 enterprises. Finally, the ready-to-wear sales for 1976 grossed 2,070m francs of this sum, 2,070m francs represented exports.

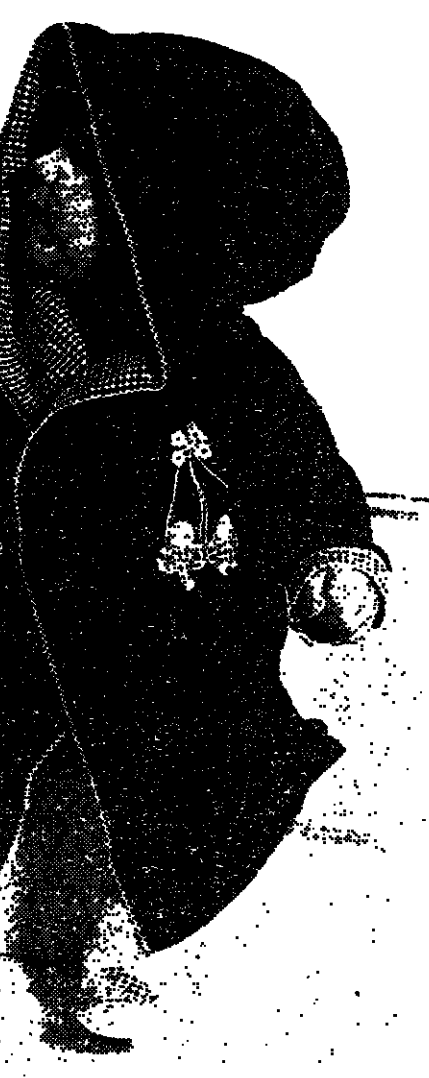
For some observers, in the world of fashion, ready-to-wear represents the majority, haute couture the opposition. Logically it seems impossible to work out for whom the 3,000-odd models are produced by the haute couture houses, latter (they do however give employment to some 3,000 workers). It is said that ready-to-wear is a sort of laboratory of ideas.

It has also been suggested that psychologically, middle-class women would fail to understand the passing of haute couture which allows them to indulge in a certain amount of day-dreaming. Few of them have ever dared get lost in these temples of fashion. Now, with television, the dream has come that much closer.

The author lives in Paris and has reported on fashion for an American syndicate, the Newspaper Enterprise Association, for more than 40 years. She is the mother of Charles Hargrove, The Times Paris correspondent.

Fashion begins with
absorba
Make for brighter children 0-16

40 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AH
Telephone 01-560 4234



BLIZZAND
The foremost and largest fashion rainwear manufacturer in the world. Freedom with elegance is the theme for the new season's Collection.

PIERRE CLARENCE
In the vanguard of fashion—the new up and coming separates division—pants, skirts, blouses, jackets—all cleverly and beautifully co-ordinated with the modern woman in mind.

PIERRE CARDIN
Also licensed to sell Pierre Cardin blouses in the U.K.—includes highest quality silks for the discerning.

PART OF THE BOUSSAG GROUP

Marketed in the U.K. by Lintred Ltd., 55a Duke St., Grosvenor Square, London, W.1. Tel. 01-629 1618.

COMME LES PARISIENNES, ACHETEZ AU PRINTEMPS.



LE PLUS PARISIEN DES GRANDS MAGASINS.

Printemps

64, Bd Haussmann Paris 9^e. Métro Havre-Caumartin

Why a slanging match must not get in the way of human rights

by Dr David Owen

the Foreign Secretary

Détente has lost momentum. This is in sharp contrast to the euphoric years of the first half of this decade. What has gone wrong?

In the nature of things we cannot realistically expect détente to maintain the momentum of the early 1970s. The first and easier stage of détente is now over. This is in no sense meant to belittle the earlier achievements. The détente process has managed to move East and West away from the dangerous hostility of the Cold War. It has brought the two sides to recognize a common interest in so managing their relations that they can avoid military confrontation and nuclear war.

As a result of 25 years' hard work by American, European and Soviet leaders, East-West relations are today more stable and the world safer. There is less risk of the kind of situation in which, at the time of the Cuba crisis, Mr Khrushchev detected a "smell of burning in the air".

This is a substantial and, I hope, a lasting achievement. But we must be realistic and recognize that the détente process started from a low baseline and represents to date only a limited, though vitally important, accommodation in Europe and between the superpowers.

Soviet involvement in Angola and the enormous effort put by the Soviet Union into military expenditure—around 12 per cent of gross—illustrate the present limitations of détente.

The issues which today dominate the agenda of East-West relations, not least the arms control issues, are increasingly complex and intractable. It is for instance almost three years since the last major achievement of US-Soviet relations, the Vladivostok understanding on strategic arms limitation which was

to pave the way for a full SALT II, but which has yet to do so.

The problems of détente today have also begun to impinge on fundamental attitudes to society and human behaviour. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the field of human rights.

Recently human rights have pushed themselves into the forefront of international affairs. President Carter's determination to give a higher priority to foreign policy to the values which lie at the core of American democracy has had a lot to do with this. So has the growing publicity which has been given to the quite appalling things which unfortunately go on in every quarter of the globe.

World opinion, as never before, is conscious of the need to raise the human rights profile in the conduct of international relations. At the root of all this is the realization that we shall never have a world in which peace, stability and prosperity are the rule, rather than the exception, unless there is also respect for basic human rights and civil liberties. This is true whether we are talking about the Middle East, southern Africa, or North-South or East-West relations.

It was for this reason that in the Helsinki Final Act two years ago we, together with our partners in other democratic countries, successfully sought to include provisions pledging

signatory states to uphold human rights and fundamental freedoms and to permit the free exchange of people and ideas. Now we want to see the full implementation of the Helsinki Final Act.

It would be unreasonable to expect to achieve this overnight. In pressing for full implementation, we are in many areas dealing with deep-seated fears and prejudices which in the nature of things will take time to dissipate. The purpose of the Final Act is fundamental, long-term, as a charter and code of behaviour for what we hope in time will become a more normal and open relationship between governments and peoples in Eastern Europe as well as between East and West.

The aim of the Belgrade meeting, which opened on Tuesday, will be not only to review progress in implementing the Final Act, but also to help us take another stage forward in the evolution of this relationship.

It follows that we do not want to get into a slanging match at Belgrade with the Soviet Union and her allies; this would be totally self-defeating. But we do have an obligation with the other participants to conduct a thorough review of how the Final Act has been implemented so far; and where we consider the performance of other countries to be demonstrably unsatisfactory, we must say so without hesitation. This is the indispensable precondition for

building further on the foundations laid by the Helsinki Final Act.

In this way we can bring the communist countries to realize that our concern for human rights is not a diversionary tactic, nor a provocative campaign designed to make life difficult for them. It is an integral part of our foreign policy throughout the world. This is the only possible approach for a Labour Government which is committed to protect abroad the values and ideals of the British people.

Of course, there will always be controversy about the most effective means of registering people's concern about violations of human rights: whether, for instance, it is right for governments to espouse in public the cause of major dissident figures; or whether this is better left to private organizations or to unpublicized contacts between governments. This is something which the Government has to decide for itself.

Vital though it is, the issue of human rights is only one strand in the complex of East-West relations. The greatest human right is after all the right to live, and to live in peace, without fear of nuclear or any other kind of war.

Our job is to reduce and finally remove the threat of war. This is why the strategic arms limitation talks between the Soviet Union and the United States and the negotiations in Vienna on force reductions in central Europe, as well as other arms control negotiations, lie at the core of détente. They are also why we are as firmly committed as ever to détente and the search for a more constructive relationship with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, which both peace and human rights will flourish.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977

If I were the Pope

by Malcolm Muggeridge



If I were to find myself Pope (an improbable eventuality, since I recently celebrated my fiftieth marriage anniversary, and am not a Roman Catholic), the first thing I should do would be to go into retreat in the nearest thing to a wilderness to be found in the Vatican precincts. This would probably turn out to be Castel Gandolfo, the summer residence.

In retreat I should meditate upon the Church's extraordinary survival through the 20 centuries of Christendom despite every sort of abomination committed by, or under the auspices of, my predecessors, taking due account of Hilaire Belloc's piquant observation that the Church must enjoy God's special protection since otherwise, in view of the manner in which, and by whom, its affairs have been conducted, it would long ago have foundered and disappeared from history.

I should also meditate upon the Church's present circumstances, so full of confusion, strife and lunacy following Pope John's Vatican Council and the ensuing decision to rescind the decision to have another Reformation, just when the former one—Luther's—seemed finally to have run into the sand.

I should hope to have Mother Teresa and some of her Sisters of Charity with me at my retreat, her cooperation having been a precondition of my accepting the pontifical appointment in the first place. It is not her style to proffer advice, but I should find her presence and prayers enormously reassuring, and try to persuade her to take over part of the Vatican for one of her Houses.

Her extraordinary influence and clarification are conveyed, not as much by words or exhortation, as by the love she radiates, shining out from her visibly, like light.

Also, I should look to the Sisters to take care of my domestic arrangements, thereby ensuring that, in accordance with the rigorously followed rule of the Order, my way of life would be abstemious, though not, I fear, like theirs. This, however, would not involve stripping the Vatican and St Peter's of their embellishments, which belong to the Church's splendid artistic heritage, and give delight to many. Indeed, I should set my face very resolutely against suggestions of this kind.

After all, it was the money-changers, not the ornaments, that Jesus drove out of the Temple, and the rich young man was instructed to get rid of his own private possessions and to take it upon himself to dispose of public treasures.

When Mother Teresa opens a new House, the room chosen to be the chapel alone has any fine furnishings that may be available; it is, she insists, for the poor and so deserves the best. And what is the difference between her notion of "diffusing power" and that of Mr Benn and Mr Brian

raised an objection when Jesus's head—a point I might well make and expound in one of my addresses, if not in an encyclical (*Ut Quid Perdisco Haec*)?

My first venture when I returned from the wilderness would be to re-issue *Humanae Vitae* in a greatly simplified form reinforcing its essential point that any form of artificial contraception is inimical to the Christian life.

Admittedly, I should go on to explain, this prohibition had proved too severe for many, perhaps most, Roman Catholics, as had the Church's earlier prohibition of usury, but it remained abundantly clear that the divorce of sex from its purpose, which is procreation, and its condition, which is lasting love, consequent upon the practice of artificial contraception, was proving increasingly disastrous to marriage and the family.

I should ask those Catholics and there were more than might be supposed—who have had the spiritual insight and resolution to abide by *Humanae Vitae*, to manifest their sacrifice, maybe by wearing a special badge, like motorists who have passed an advanced driving test.

Next, I should suspend the prohibition of the Tridentine Mass and the traditional Latin liturgy, which would thenceforth be permissible whenever and wherever there was an appreciable demand for it. The disco-style vernacular worship with its sassy banal words which has come to take its place, would be allowed to go on, but I should secretly hope that, as fashions changed, it might wane away.

In any case, I should leave it to my successors, after an appropriate experimental period, to take decisions on a regulation form of worship for all Catholic churches. I might well, however, put out an encyclical (*Venite Adoremus*) on the subject of worship, pointing out that essential requirements for the form used are that, in an ever-changing world, it should convey a sense of permanence, and in a world largely given over to the transient pursuits of money, it should be a reminder of the eternal.

Thus, of all activities, worship should be the least preoccupied with contemporary tastes and fancies; the least concerned with today and tomorrow, but only with forever.

Imagining myself sitting in the Vatican, or strutting up and down the Vatican gardens, I feel sure I should be assailed by the temptation to do a bit of excommunication and anathema on my own account as and when the opportunity presented itself. Recreational fighting prelates, Iberian nuns, Marxist-dialecting Jesuits and other such ribald clerical phenomena of our time, along with the accompanying literature, would be, for me, tempting targets. Auto-da-fé and the Index might be difficult to revive, but at least I could run

the offenders out of the Church.

Or could I? On consideration, any such attempted operation might well backfire: rudeness would dictate treating very warily when it came to using papal authority to restore discipline among recalcitrant clergy and religious.

To begin with at any rate, I should have to consult myself with using new appointments for corrective purposes. For instance, I might consider making Mr. Lefebvre my Nuncio in Poland, and Fr. Hans Küng my observer at the World Council of Churches on the understanding that when the proceedings began to prove undependable—which might happen quite soon—he would be transferred to Cuba as my Apostolic Delegate there.

As, in the nature of the case, I could only expect to occupy the position of Pope for a short period—a year or so at most—I should concentrate all my attention and effort on one single enterprise.

This would be, very discreetly, and even secretly, to prepare the way for an underground Church to go on functioning when the open one has been either forcibly disbanded, or so corrupted and disorientated from within that it can no longer fulfil its traditional role, as laid down in the Gospels and expounded in the Pauline Epistles, of keeping the Word that became flesh and dwelt among us, full of grace and truth, in the world.

What I should have in mind would be a Christian *maquis* or clandestine *Catacombs* Order, whose superior and members would be chosen with the utmost care for their abiding faith, mystical insight and love for the Church and its orthodoxy.

What I should hope to find would be some twentieth century Loyola, with the luminous mind of a John Henry Newman, the courage of a Cardinal Mindszenty and the charity of a Mother Teresa. Such a man would gather round him the requisite helpers, and be ready, come what might, to keep alive the Christian faith through another Dark Age.

When the extravagant hopes placed in a kingdom-of-heaven-on-earth scheme, to be utterly fraudulent when the seemingly overwhelming strength of nuclear weaponry is exposed as capable only of destruction, when the abundance of wealth of an ever-expanding economy turns out to be only so much paper, and the offerings of ever more vicious and portentous media, so much fantasy—then my *Catacombs*, I should hope, would stand ready to give back to a spiritually impoverished and culturally bankrupt world the inexhaustible riches of Christ.

That would be a Papacy indeed! Perhaps—who can tell?—some unexpected *papacy* is even now being divinely groomed to take it on.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977

• This concludes the series.

All brothers together at Brighton

Ronald Butt

The left-right struggle for the future of the Labour Party has been put on ice at Brighton to stay frozen until after the election.

The leaders of the quiescent left have played their appointed roles as safety valves. Mr Foot yesterday used his ritual cadences to channel his own, and the average delegate's own, EEC instincts into support for Mr Callaghan's declaration of commitment to membership by stressing more heavily the prospect of altering the Community from the inside in Britain's interests.

Mr Benn, who said in a London church last June that the Bible was the most influential political text book in Britain, actually went so far as to deliver his speech on Monday in such solemn and liturgical tones as to make his message about socialist structural change seem to be above the battle. Even Mrs Castle, that shrill voice from the previous reign, worked in the good new cause.

With the "legitimate" left in this ennobled frame of mind, and even the less legitimate keeping quiet, with the Government's financial policies accepted, the Labour right might be expected to be in triumphant mood, and, indeed, the "legitimate" right do seem quietly satisfied. The most curious aspect of the scene at their end of the Labour spectrum is their apparent lack of a leader.

Now, of course, there is no single leader on the left, but, which has gone in for collective leadership since Benn. On the right, however, there has been a curious urge for commitment to a leader since Gaitskell's death. Mr Roy Jenkins had that role. But who is the leader of the right now?

That person is not, I think, to be found at the Fabian party, or featured in *Labour Victory*, the broadsheet of the campaign for Labour Victory (the right's "fightback" organization against the inroads of the left). The leader of the right is not Mr William Rogers, Mr Roy Hattersley, Mrs Shirley Williams, Dr Dickson Mabon or even Dr David Owen.

In practice, it is none other than the Prime Minister himself, who is playing a part that is something quite new in Labour politics.

Somewhat, Mr Callaghan has the trick of managing the party from the right—by which I mean laying down straight-forward traditionalist mixed-society policies of the kind that appeal to Labour voters and repel most Labour activists—but doing it without upsetting the left. He even knows how to praise the police and win some applause for it, which is quite something at a Labour conference.

Of course, he could not have done it but for the determination of the left not to rock the boat before the election in the belief that, whether Labour wins or loses the left will be dominant thereafter.

However, whatever the motive, peace reigns now, and the question is whether the left is justified in its optimism for the future. On the right, there are some who deny that the left wing will manage to take over if Labour goes into opposition. They say that if Labour loses, that could be the opportunity for the moderates once and for all to settle the balance of the Labour Party their way.

For one thing, according to

the private session today discusses the proposal to oblige all MPs to be re-elected regularly. It is likely to be referred to next year's conference. The unions will not welcome the danger to their existing status, the left fears the over-enthusiasm of their own fringe extremists.

Labour candidates told Mr Benn at a meeting on Monday that they did not think much of working hard to get to Westminster only to be quickly disowned by a caucus that changed its mind.

The problem arises from painfully small constituency parties. Primary election of candidates by all Labour Party members would produce both more representative MPs and a bigger membership which would join to vote. But somehow, I do not see many signs that Labour activists would go quite this far in trusting Labour voters.

These, these moderates who are at present imprisoned by the siren song of office, and who now lack time, energy and freedom to wage the battle for the social democracy, will then be free to do so. But where is the money to come from? What organization will the right have with which to counter the hold of the left on the organization of the Labour Party as a whole?

Do the right really have the stomach for the task that would drive them out of the party so long as they seem to have the option of trying to control it from the inside? Who would lead them in opposition? Nor did not want an expectant world to know that most of the delegates were at the races.

Indeed, the first three people I saw as I approached the Paddock Back were a Government minister, the leader of a very militant union and a Conservative whip. "Just look at those felloes," the Tory said, though I was uncertain whether he referred to the horse, Wanlockhead or his delectable rider, Brooke Sanders.

It is now possible to tell you why journalists were banned from the conference hall for that private business session; Joan Lester, the chair person, did not want an expectant world to know that most of the delegates were at the races.

I was amused to observe stuck to the windscreen of a French-registered car at Brighton, a notice to gladden the hearts of all Labour anti-Marketers and indeed, those who oppose monetarism. It said: "Mettez moi au travail."

I was amused, too, to note a rebellious complaint in the news service that is offered to conference delegates free of charge. It concerned parking problems.

"Double yellow lines mean

elections have made their decision.

What Labour will be like after the election is a subject on which speculation is not much encouraged. But it is the point on which the public will eventually have to make up its mind.

On Monday, I did go to the Fabian tea to hear Mrs Williams, who has often been tipped as Mr Roy Jenkins's successor to the leadership of the right. Her subject was "Towards the Eighties", and quite naturally the manner and matter of what she said was the sweetest of reason.

She declared that politics was a matter of spectrum, rather than alternative; that there be no socialist societies with much state control (for instance, France) and socialist states with quite a lot of liberty (Poland).

She thought the job of social democracy was to combine the highest degree of personal liberty with the greatest concentration of power for communal ends. The main problem ahead was the "diffusion of power". Public ownership of industry was important because it opens the door to something different. It was not the end of the road.

As for diffusing power, it might be done by tenants' housing associations (for instance, the area of choice for more "de-bureaucratization" (her word) and involving parents in education. Tory choice was minority group choice. I hope all that is a fair paraphrase.

Some questions struck me. Mrs Williams thinks we should look again at the way in which we come to deal with, to avoid such mistakes as high rise flats. But how do you de-bureaucratize without more bureaucracy to do it? How do you get more involvement without still more "organization"? How, precisely, do you get a greater human element in the design of our major social projects? And what is the difference between her notion of "diffusing power" and that of Mr Benn and Mr Brian

Sedgemoor, who, on the left, favours exactly the same phrase?

Can there be any real "choice", except for those who can put their friends in their pockets and pay for something else? Can anything be created except by combining more people to do just that?

Mrs Williams is so utterly reasonable, and her political construction sounds plausible until you begin to ask questions. Labour, she said, ought to think again about the small firm—in the public sector, as well as "I don't care a damn if it's in the public or private sector."

What an admirable sentiment! Yet how can you have a small firm (in any ordinary sense of the expression) in the public sector, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the National Enterprise Board and the public purse are all there to prop it up? I only ask.

As it happened, I was standing next to somebody from the Social Democratic Alliance, who told me afterwards that he wanted to ask Mrs Williams, had he caught the chairman's eye, how she would advise a good social democrat to respond to the presence of the western European communist leaders invited to Brighton for the first time this year by the NEC.

The answer, I have been told, was interesting. The communist observers have been quite in evidence being interviewed in the press lounge. Mr Mitterand, the French social democrat, is due to arrive tomorrow. He should have something interesting to say about Eurocommunism and his present problems with it, which may be of some interest to the National Executive committee—his plane gets here on time.

One person who will not be flying in I gather is Sir Harold Wilson. His absence in America is not inconvenient. What a strange and unquiet invisible entourage would have followed the former leader as he walked in the forefront of this calm and placid conference, from which, it seems, all passion has gone underground.

A Day at the Races, or why the Brighton session was secret

As the Labour Party did not want me to report its "secret session" on the left, I did not go from a Lancashire delegate for the third race at Brighton. I took myself off to the Kempton racetrack on top of the Downs.

It is now possible to tell you why journalists were banned from the conference hall for that private business session; Joan Lester, the chair person, did not want an expectant world to know that most of the delegates were at the races.

I was amused to observe stuck to the windscreen of a French-registered car at Brighton, a notice to gladden the hearts of all Labour anti-Marketers and indeed, those who oppose monetarism. It said: "Mettez moi au travail."

I was amused, too, to note a rebellious complaint in the news service that is offered to conference delegates free of charge. It concerned parking problems.

"Double yellow lines mean

THE TIMES DIARY/PHS

41 suppose we'll have to go on taking the tablets



Bedtime story

Richard Hoggart had a nice story for delegates at the Library Association's centenary conference in London yesterday. When he was with Unesco, someone said a motto was needed for International Population Year. They got round a table and someone realized it was International Book Year as well. A witty Mexican suggested the joint motto: "When you're in bed, read a book instead."

Dizzy heights of poetry

Sweetness and light have reigned in the Poetry Society for the past three years has been more conspicuous for fanatical ideological feuding than for devotion to Coleridge and her sisters.

The unwieldy General Council, which was the source for the clash of symbols, has been reduced to 21. And moderate Mrs Paddy Kitchen, the novelist, has been elected Chairperson. She said yesterday that she wanted the society to be a lake in which elephants of every poetic persuasion could swim and lambs could paddle.

The society will hold a series of benefit evenings at which poets, novelists, actors, and painters will perform without fee to raise money to re-decorate the building.

The society has just acquired the freehold of its large house in Ebury Court. Next weekend, a stanza of poets will resound the floor of the big Events Room, with Paddy Kitchen and Maureen Duffy, the two flat where the offices are moving. Professionals are being called in for the high ceilings; apparently poets suffer from vertigo more than the rest of us.

The Anglo American Corporation is advertising for a boring engineer to work in South Africa. A shame it was not a boring journalist. I could have submitted a few names.

Fishermen's tales—but all true

Sally Festing knows how to talk to fishermen and I do not. I realized my deficiency the other week when I asked a raw-fished Scot who had just put the fish in the pot whether he had had a good night's haul of the local prawns, mackerel and haddock.

He spat into the sea, said there were no mackerel in those waters and that, anyhow, he had not been fishing, only helping to repair a friend's boat. I suppose I should have noticed that ice powder spurt the hold was bare.

Mrs Festing would not have made silly mistakes like that. She has known, and clearly

loved, fisherfolk for 29 years, especially that resilient race that extracts its living from the sea off the north Norfolk coast. She has approached them with tact and intelligence, and in her intelligent, poetic and journalistic head, a sound knowledge of the offshore fishermen's bustling yesterday and yesterday's news.

It is, however, mainly because of the doubtful tomorrow that her book *Fishermen* (David and Charles, £3.95) can take its place with Coleridge's *Rural Rides* as a chronicle of how Man and Nature coalesced in one particular place at one particular time.

regular orchestra, the USSR State Symphony, in 1968. It was just after the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

The players took the stage, and Mr Svetlanov mounted the rostrum, to shouts of "Freedom for Czechoslovakia" and "Hands off the Czechs." And the row went on for several minutes before the non-political nature of the evening was allowed to take over.

For any male reader of this diary who laments that no longer does he alone wear the trousers in his castle, I have more gloomy news. His prerogative may be the next to go.

Paris fashion houses report that more women are wearing ties with this kind of captionation: "I accept that if the trend really develops and we increase sales, we will be mollified in due course."

Take action now to provide School Fees

The sooner you act, the less it costs (and the more the load is spread).

C Howard & Partners are the leading specialists in School Fee Insurance.

We have helped literally thousands of parents to provide their children with the benefits of a private education, without financial stress.

We can tailor plans to all requirements, based on capital or income payments, or a mixture of both. An allocation to help combat inflation is built into them all.

Consider an example of the combined plan: if your child is now two years old, a capital payment of £2,500 now followed by an annual payment of £700 should provide total fees of £17,000 (from age 8), in return for a total net investment of £12,300. And in addition £8,500 will be returned to you in the final year of the plan!

The right plan can transform the financial situation of parents while their children are at school—as well as insuring the fees should the parents die before schooling is completed.

The sooner you start, the better! Send off the coupon now for fuller information or ring 01-734 8631.

C Howard & Partners
The leading Specialists in School Fee Planning

Please send me full details of your School Fee Planning services (Not applicable in Eire)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Post to C Howard & Partners, Milre House, 17 Regent Street, London W1
Telephone 01-734 8631



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

UPHILL TO DISARMAMENT

President Carter's desire for a better world is sincere and commendable and shared by all sane people. It is doubly so for those of us who find the world clinging to habits which cause vast amounts of unnecessary suffering and which could bring it to nuclear disaster. The frustration is all the greater because the broad outlines are as obvious as the allure to adopt them. The great powers should reduce their nuclear arsenals, curb the more dangerous and absurd aspects of their competition and spend more time and money on improving life for themselves and others.

The trouble is that human behaviour has changed little while the penalties for its failures have vastly increased. On the other hand the potential for improvement should also have increased. The vast opening up of global communications and the growing awareness of living in a global community, as well as the fear of nuclear war, should help concentrate men's minds.

Mr Carter's speech to the United Nations was a useful contribution. It contained nothing very new but it was a declaration of intent and a stimulus to endeavour. It was an attempt to raise people's eyes beyond the limits of what seems immediately possible in negotiation. It was a reminder of the enormous waste involved in the world's military expenditure, which he now puts at about three hundred billion dollars a year. "Last year," he said in a passage which ought to fill every human being with shame, "the nations of the world spent more than sixty times as much equipping each soldier as we did educating each child. The industrialized nations spend the most money but the rate of growth in military spending is faster in the developing world."

When it comes to doing something about this gap between the desirable and the feasible yawning depressingly wide. Perhaps there is room for the occasional publicity gesture. Mr Carter's promise not to use nuclear weapons except in response to an attack, whether nuclear or conventional, merely confirms what has long been a basic assumption of American policy. It is not new, except perhaps in its phrasing.

ology, and it does not meet the Soviet proposal that everyone should promise never to use nuclear weapons first. This proposal is equally propagandistic. If taken seriously it would unbalance the situation in Europe because the Soviet Union's superiority in conventional weapons is balanced only by western nuclear weapons. It would have to be accompanied by drastic increases in the West or decreases in the East, and even then might increase tension by making war more thinkable. In fact, however, nobody can take it seriously because neither side would meekly accept conventional defeat if nuclear weapons were available.

The more serious of Mr Carter's points were elsewhere. On nuclear proliferation he is right to utter warnings, but part of the trouble has been his own. He has been the supplier of nuclear fuels for peaceful purposes. The other problem is that pressure for the acquisition of nuclear weapons will abate only if the world becomes a more secure place. Otherwise controls, limitations and agreements can have only a delaying effect, though this also has its value. Similar difficulties surround Mr Carter's offer to cur nuclear weaponry by half. Although this could not be achieved in the immediate future there is no reason why it should not be on the agenda of serious discussion. The quantity of weaponry on both sides is out of proportion to the needs of defence and deterrence. It could be reduced without any loss of security on either side. But the Russians did not welcome Mr Carter's earlier proposals for deep cuts, and there are severe technical and political problems.

Disarmament agreements can pick on a few specific weapons and try to limit their development or reduce their numbers, which may save money or make a marginal contribution to stability. Alternatively they can try to lower the whole level of confrontation, but this is extremely difficult, because weapons, deployments and geographical factors are very different on each side. It is almost impossible to agree on equivalence. Then wholly new

weapons such as the cruise missile cut right across existing divisions between strategic and tactical weapons. Both main sets of arms negotiations are taking place in wholly meaningless categories. The Salt Agreement is confined to weapons which are no longer as significant as they were, while the Vienna talks on troop reductions in Europe are confined to a geographical area which is meaningless in military terms. Meanwhile Mr Harold Brown, the American Defence Secretary, has now confirmed that the Russians have a capacity for destroying satellites which is not yet available to the United States. The race goes on.

It would thus be wrong to pin too many hopes on technical agreements on arms control. They can help limit the scope of the arms race, put curbs on certain weapons, and serve as a point of contact for negotiation, mutual education and the exchange of information, but they cannot by themselves stop the arms race as a whole or contribute more than marginally to world security. That requires treating the political distrust and rivalry which keep the arms race going.

Mr Carter called for a code of conduct and mutual restraint, but the Soviet Union shows no signs of renouncing its commitment to support "wars of liberation" and it is still very reluctant to take its proper place in the world among the richer industrial nations. It still insists on being a pseudo-revolutionary false friend of the poor in opposition to the allegedly exploitative capitalists. As long as this attitude prevails—and it could be only tacitly abandoned without a major ideological somersault—the scope for East-West cooperation in the third world must be limited. The best hope must be that Mr Andrew Young is right in believing that whatever Marxist noises are made by the newly emerged states they will soon find they need American technology and that Russia's non-military aid is poor and diminishing. The Russians and the rest of the world should realize, however, that the offer of cooperation which Mr Carter is extending is real and that to reject it does no service to mankind.

AT THE CENTRE OF GOVERNMENT

It has been the custom of constitutional theorists to depict the United Kingdom as one of the most over-centralized nations in the developed world. Yet it is a paradox of Whitehall itself that its own centre does not hold. There is no single central department of state to dominate all others. Power is dispersed between the Treasury, the Cabinet Office, the Civil Service Department and, to an extent that is not generally realized, the Prime Minister's private office and Policy Unit in No 10 Downing Street. When reform is in the air, as it is at present with a Prime Minister dissatisfied with the service he receives from his bureaucracy, an Expenditure Committee report urging specific changes and a new Head of the Home Civil Service to be appointed, the blurred and overlapping responsibilities of the central departments look especially messy. The possible reconstructions seem rather untidy also, unless Mr Callaghan, against all indications, rejects the Cabinet Office as a fully fledged Prime Minister's Department, establishing its primacy once and for all.

Over the past seven years the drift towards such a body has proceeded piecemeal. The foundation of the Central Policy Review Staff in 1970, the growth in the influence of the Prime Minister's private office under Mr Robert Armstrong between 1970 and 1975, the creation of a Policy Unit in No 10 under Dr Bernard Donoghue in 1975 have marked the stages of development. Above all, the increased

might of the Cabinet Office, especially in economic affairs, under the stewardship of Sir John Hunt has tilted the balance of power in Whitehall. Should Mrs Thatcher after a Conservative victory at the polls install a minister alongside her as a chief-of-staff, another significant landmark will have been passed on the road to a Prime Minister's Department.

In the meantime the abolition of the Civil Service Department is due and a reconstitution of its powers in other ways and other places. First, responsibility for manpower and Civil Service pay should be joined with its natural twin, the control of public expenditure, in the Treasury. This would not be the regressive step that is often alleged. In pre-Fulton days, the pay and management side of the Treasury was virtually separate from all else in Treasury Chambers. Their proper union would be a sensible step in the welcome climate of efficiency and economy reflected in the recent report of the Expenditure Committee.

Shorn of responsibility for manpower the Civil Service Department would lose its title to separate existence. Its remaining responsibilities, recruitment, promotions, honours, patronage and dealings with the unions on conditions of service and professional ethics could pass to a new foundation—a Public Service Commission. The Head of the Home Civil Service would preside over the new body. He would be answerable to the Prime

Minister but, as professional head, he should speak publicly and widely about the Civil Service before select committees and through an annual report. His commission could be made accountable to the wider public, as well as to Parliament through the person of the Prime Minister, by the appointment of outsiders to its membership.

A Public Service Commission would provide a base from which to launch the reform of Whitehall. A determined insider using the external stimulus of the Expenditure Committee report could succeed where other attempts, notably in the wake of Fulton, have failed to achieve necessary and lasting change. He would however lack two of the chief sources of authority in Whitehall, a department of state at his back and responsibility for a large block of public expenditure. The lack could be made good only by the conspicuous and sustained backing of the Prime Minister.

Once its reforming brief was exhausted, much of the commission's *raison d'être* would be lost. It would be a child of its time, as the Civil Service Department was the progeny of Fulton. A Prime Minister's Department would seem a more permanent settlement of the problem of the central departments, but the innovation would provoke resistance and objections of its own. If he does nothing else at this stage, Mr Callaghan must make the headship of the Civil Service, whatever the body to which it is attached, a job worthy of a Whitehall heavyweight.

Parliamentary candidates

From Mr Michael Stead
Sir, I share the concern expressed by Mr Fred Craig and by your leading article (September 22), about the increasing number of parliamentary candidates. The average number of candidates at by-elections during this year has been seven, and if that goes on we could see the number of general election candidates doubling.

It is not that one wishes to be a spoilsport. The ingenuity with which new party labels are invented, and the competition for bottom place between a quartet of candidates who get less than 1 per cent between them adds to the fun of elections.

But as candidatures multiply, it will become increasingly difficult for the broadcasting authorities to give fair and adequate coverage to each serious candidate; it is then the voters who are the losers. Furthermore, if we are ever to implement any element of the Houghton committee's recommendation in favour of financing parties, the most useful way would be to assist serious candidates to communicate with their electors (through some reimbursement of printing costs, for instance) rather than by subsidising party bureaucracies. That is impossible if candidates can appear as easily as they do now.

The question is urgent insofar as

the entry system for European elections must be defined by parliament in the coming session. There it is the more important that candidates, fighting over larger areas, are given full access to regional television and local radio; whilst the privilege of a free distribution of the election address (worth £4,500 in the average parliamentary constituency at present postal rates) will become much more worth buying.

If the deposit system were the only way of meeting the problem, then Mr Craig's suggestion of a rise in the deposit from £150 to £1,000, coupled with your eminently sensible suggestion that the threshold for getting the money back should be altered from its rather odd level of 12½ per cent to a simple 5 per cent, would be worth considering. But there remain strong objections. It gives an even greater privilege to the wealthy. With the massive rise in postal costs since the last election, even a 5 per cent rise may prevent a rash of candidates happy to buy free distribution for commercial or other non-political motives. Whether the limit is 12½ per cent or 5 per cent, it is necessarily arbitrary, and the more that hangs on passing that barrier, the more unfair it becomes.

But if instead of going back to what we did in 1918 and trying to bring it into line with inflation, we looked at some of our democratic neighbours, we could find a better way. Most European countries with

parliamentary elections have found sensible means of limiting candidatures, or lists, by reference not to money but to evidence of real support. Surely this is much more democratic?

Adapted to Britain, such a system could qualify candidates to get on the ballot paper only if they were nominated by a party having received, say, 5 per cent of the votes at the previous election in that constituency or if a substantial number of electors had signed in support. This could be the signed declaration of at least 1 per cent of the electorate (divided by the number of seats in a multi-member constituency) that they wished to support a particular candidate.

Such a system would present a bigger obstacle to a wealthy crank or a calculating publicist, than would a bigger deposit. But it would pose much less of a barrier to a genuinely politically motivated group of people, without much money, who wished to put forward someone to stand on a particular platform or to test out the support for a new political grouping. And if our electoral provisions are made even more unfair to such people than they are now, it would be a serious loss of political rights.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL STEAD,
Department of Government,
University of Manchester,
Dover Street,
Manchester.
September 23.

Building ships for Poland

From Mr David H. Gault
Sir, New bulkcarriers for Poland. Everyone in the shipping industry recognises that the Government has a most difficult problem in formulating a policy for shipbuilding and in attracting work to the yards in these hard times for shipping. These difficulties do not, however, excuse the disregard shown to the future of our own sailors' employment and of our shipowning companies by the appointment with fancy credit terms of orders from a Communist country for bulkcarriers of a type already heavily oversubscribed in the present shipping slump.

Experience has shown that in the shipping trades in which Communist countries are operating, their vessels are not operated in accordance with normal economic criteria. How can they be when the East does not operate a market economy?

It is freely acknowledged that the Norwegian, Swedish and German Governments had the foresight to turn down these orders on principle, in spite of the fact that they have a share in the inevitable problems of empty shipyards.

What better example could one have of capitalism and the West bent on self destruction, when for the sake of a few months work in the yards our leaders will apparently happily prejudice the future of one of our efficient and foreign exchange effective industries. Is a shipyard worker's vote more precious than a seaman's vote?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID H. GAULT, Chairman,
Gallic Shipping Limited,
Blomfield House,
85 London Wall, EC2.
October 4.

Direct grant schools

From the Headmaster of Plymouth College

Sir, The proposal to restore the direct grant is, of course, a matter for the Headmaster of the Bristol Cathedral School suggests. But it is also a matter for the Headmaster of the school, should it come about, will be no more secure than the wish of the majority party in Parliament. Those concerned with the restoration of the direct grant must take the path back to full independence must surely remember the difficulties of decisions then. Is there any guarantee that direct grant status will not become another unstable political tennis ball with agonizing decisions every few years?

Yours faithfully,
RONALD MERRETT, Headmaster,
Plymouth College,
Ford Park,
Plymouth,
Devon.
September 29.

Plea bargaining

From Mr Alan de Piro, QC
Sir, There is much misunderstanding about so-called plea bargaining. The fact that, after his counsel sees the judge in private, a defendant changes a plea of not guilty to one of guilty does not mean, does not even suggest, that there has been any plea bargaining.

If the judge is willing, and most experienced and assured judges are, defence counsel (accompanied, of course, by prosecution counsel and by their respective solicitors if they wish) may see the judge to ascertain, often by way of confirmation of his own opinion, what sort of sentence the defendant will or will not, receive on conviction either by the jury or on his own plea of guilty.

If, as in case after case, the defendant's only concern is to avoid imprisonment, an intimation to him that he will not receive an immediate sentence of imprisonment is often quite sufficient to enable him to accept the truth (of his guilt) and face reality. This will also assist counsel to put forward the best possible mitigation on behalf of the defendant.

There is no secrecy about this. Nothing takes place which cannot be repeated to the defendant. There has been no plea bargaining. But there has been sensible and effective communication between the court and the parties and the avoidance of possible misunderstanding. This is well understood by practitioners, approved by the Court of Appeal and is to be commended.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN DE PIRO,
4 King's Bench Walk,
Temple, EC4.
October 2.

Discriminating by age

From Mr J. Stewart Cook

Sir, As a member of the Labour Party, on reading Mr Humphry Berkeley's advocacy of restriction for MPs (October 1), I devoutly wish he had stayed in the Conservative Party. To argue that a man "who will be 70 in 1978 is somewhat old to be chosen again as Labour candidate" is surely an exhibition of the worst kind of age discrimination imaginable. Has Mr Berkeley never heard of Gladstone, Churchill, Fennell Brockway, Skelton, or to name but a few who have outlasted the He to this utterly stupid viewpoint?

Having just turned 70, I am aghast at the prevailing age discrimination on all sides which holds the view that anyone over 60 is a second class citizen who can no longer be allowed an opportunity to serve in public life and who is expected to be able to live with gratitude on a pension about one third of the average.

Yet the proportion of over 60s in the electorate is steadily rising—there are now several million of us—and if we choose to act in unison, we could easily determine the result of any election. Those who now treat us with such contempt may one day have cause to regret.

Yours sincerely,
J. STEWART COOK,
37 Frances Road,
Windsor,
Berkshire.
October 4

The government of Ulster

From Mr David Morrison

Sir, Your editorial of September 28 on Ulster makes a virtue of the consistent ambiguity of the British Government's criteria for the re-establishment of provincial institutions in Ulster. I can see no virtue in such ambiguity and it is more than possible that the gains of the last year will be lost if the ambiguity is not dispelled.

A year or so ago there was ambiguity about whether "British withdrawal" and the setting up of an independent Ulster was in the offing, and it was not unreasonable of the Provisionals to believe that their primary objective was in sight. It has been the dissipation of this ambiguity since Roy Mason came to Ulster (rather than any specific measures as you imply) which is responsible for the fact that Provisional terrorism is now on the wane and Loyalist counter-terrorism has vanished.

But if this improvement is to be maintained we must move on to establish permanent institutions for governing Ulster. And if that is to be done it is essential that the British Government specify precisely what institutions are acceptable and what are not. I see no point in dropping the words "power-sharing" and replacing them by another vague formulation about institutions having to be "acceptable to both communities" (as you suggest) and as the joint statement after the Lynch/Catmur talks appeared to do particularly since Jack Lynch and the SDLP assume that "power-sharing" is still the aim.

There are essentially two ways of providing for the government of Ulster: either a regional authority can be established to handle those local government matters reserved to the Stormont Parliament by the Macarty reforms of 1970, or else a parliament which doubles as a regional authority can be established. In my opinion there will be no political progress towards the establishment of either of these unless the British Government gives precise answers to the following questions:

(1) Is a power-sharing constitution providing seats in Cabinet as of right for any party who wants them and in particular for the SDLP a necessary condition for the re-establishment of an Ulster Parliament?

(2) If not, what is wrong with the Convention Report? To say that it hasn't got sufficiently widespread support is not an answer since the majority rule constitution contained in it is the only alternative to a power-sharing constitution which has certain got less support and is patently unworkable.

(3) If a majority rule constitution is unacceptable to the British Government and a power-sharing constitution is unworkable, what is the point in maintaining the pretence that the reestablishment of an Ulster parliament is the aim of government policy?

(4) The alternative is to establish a regional authority. Has the British Government any objection in principle to the establishment of a regional authority with the normal local authority structure (ie, all the members of it forming the executive within a committee elected by majority vote)?

(5) Does the opposition of the SDLP to the establishment of a regional authority render it unacceptable to "both sides of the community" and therefore unacceptable to the British Government?

If these questions were answered and the British Government gave an opinion of a regional authority was unambiguously opened up, we could have a proper debate about how Ulster is to be governed, instead of floundering around in a morass of verbal ambiguity.

Yours, etc.,
DAVID MORRISON,
Belfast 15.
October 4.

University finance

From the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Nottingham

Sir, Among the quotations which Sue Reid gave (September 30) from the recent report of the Public Accounts Committee was one which will be read with astonishment in university circles and surprise in others: "It seems to us that, in the country's present financial circumstances, grants which have enabled the universities to maintain their expenditure per student at about the 1971-72 level in real terms, cannot be regarded as having imposed an unfair burden on the university sector."

The annual survey of the University Grants Committee published last March refers to "the severe decline in the value of income per student... which amounts to some 10 per cent over the quinquennium", and gives the decline in the value of recurrent grant and fee income alone as 6 per cent. It draws attention to the fact that the necessary economies have fallen with specific severity on some essential activities.

For some time now, many universities have been obliged to freeze the number of posts which have fallen vacant, to cut grants to libraries and departments, and to impose other substantial savings. They are quite prepared, I am sure, to make their contributions to solving the country's financial problems, and certainly do not expect to be singled out for special praise for doing so. However, to suggest that the funding of universities has not deteriorated significantly since 1971-72 is incorrect.

Moreover, it does less than justice to academic staff who labour under a salary "anomaly", acknowledged by the Secretary of State and her predecessor, and who have nevertheless made tremendous efforts to maintain the high standards of our universities and ensure that those who attend still enjoy the same opportunities of benefiting from a university education.

Marxist concepts in education

From Miss Valerie Pitt

Sir, Professor Gould's methods of protecting us from ourselves are, I think, more worrying than you, your distinguished correspondents may realise. He names names: identifying by the company they keep or the papers they give the dangerous academics—Marxists or Liberal Quilnids or whatever.

His "blacklist" seems, however, to be compiled without rhyme or reason. A young colleague of mine, for instance, finds himself on it, quite gratuitously since, as far as we know, Professor Gould has no direct knowledge of him or his work (which is not in sociology) and certainly no contact with the work of this School. Moreover, my colleague is not, by the stretch of anyone's imagination, a Marxist. Professor Gould's theory of identifications may, for all I know, be equally random.

The evil here is not simply the injustice to an individual. It is also a subtle corruption that I am obliged to defend my colleague by saying he is "not a Marxist" as though, in the roaring days of Titus Oates, I might have said he was a Papist! The word is used (as Gould perhaps intends) not as a description but as an accusation.

And where does that leave us? Marxism is, and we know it is, an important strand in the European intellectual tradition—we can't leave our students whether in the social sciences or the humanities in ignorance of its concepts and models. Dr Gould's theory is that we can't do without it.

Marxists must keep them in moral and academic quarantine: his practice is to publish their names as a warning to society. If the students are herded with them—well, I don't find that much of an advertisement for a Liberal Democratic Society. Neither, I suspect would our students.

Yours faithfully,
VALERIE PITT,
Head of School of Humanities and Dean of the Faculty of Social Science and Humanities,
Thames Polytechnic,
Wellington Street, SE18.
October 3.

From Professor T. F. Daveney
Sir, In the debate concerning Marxist teaching in education, the more the self-evident truth that, in a free society all sides have a right to be heard, or that liberal democratic education is no more free from normative presuppositions than Marxist and is therefore just as ideological, or that honest Marxist teaching is distinguished from dishonest propaganda, is woefully to miss the point. The real question at issue is that granted these indisputable facts, what proportional weight should be given within the public educational system of a liberal society, to teaching based on non-liberal values?

There can be no dodging this issue, for if there is one thing modern philosophy agrees on it is that all education logically implies a moral/political outlook. Two institutions at least in another, but not, more distinct way, have tried to grapple with this problem of weighing the BBC and IRA in apportioning air time for political broadcasts. Whether this precise quantitative approach would transfer is debatable, but at a sure thing, the BBC's current hearing of a good deal less of Marxism in education than we do at present.

Yours faithfully,
T. F. DAVENEY,
Department of Extra-Mural Studies,
University of Exeter,
Candy Street,
Exeter.
October 4.

Lib-Lab pact 'prize'

From Mr Timothy Reason, MP for Ashbury (Conservative)

Sir, Does not the speech by Mr Michael Foot, quoted in *The Times* today tell us pretty well all we need to know about the Lib-Lab pact?

Your report reads: "The pact with the Liberals offered the prospect of a full majority at the next election. Mr Foot, Leader of the Opposition, said last night: 'He also said: "We should use the time we have made available by it (the pact) in order to prepare for the moment when we can get a full majority."'"

We all know what would happen if that time were to come. Socialism, nationalisation and the erosion of individual liberty would steam ahead once more and the Liberals would be thrown aside like so many worn-out shoes. To change the metaphor, not many people continue to use a crutch once they are able to walk by themselves. Even if the Liberals do not know what they are doing, the public does.

Yours faithfully,
TIMOTHY REASON,
House of Commons, SW1.
October 3.

Not yet hived off

From Mr John Stookley

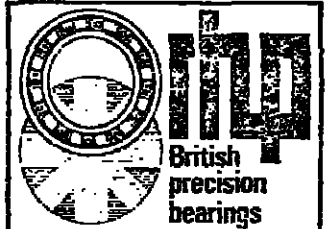
Sir, Mr Duggan (September 30) refers to a new problem for British buyers. The Scotch whisky also commonly use British standard combs but in frames with a shorter top bar, accommodated in the Scotch national Smith hive of 1951 against 18½ in for the British National hive. The Smith hive is of simpler construction, uses less timber, is cheaper, and stores the same amount of honey. The new *Wendell* is too narrow even for the Smith hive but the current *Wendell* at 1½ in wide covers it well. Five dimensions have not yet gone metric.

Scotch honey sells well south of the border and we expect to maintain competitive prices. Yours faithfully,
JOHN STOOKLEY,
Chairman, Peeblesshire Beekeepers' Association.
P.S. Nevertheless I should be glad to receive my copy of *The Times* reliably!
Drumlin,
Craigne Lane,
Peebles.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

هنا من الال



Bank of England's signals suggest minimum lending rate cut to 5½%

A cut from 6 per cent to 5½ per cent in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate is a strong probability, according to a leading money market expert.

Although the Bank made no move to the discount rate, it is still wished to moderate in the downward trend in interest rates, and it is expected that the rate will be cut to 5½ per cent by the end of the month.

The main reason for the Bank's apparently more relaxed attitude is the fact that the rate has been held at 6 per cent for a long time, and it is now expected that the rate will be cut to 5½ per cent by the end of the month.

Yesterday's moves by the Bank were well received in the money market. Short gilt yields fell to 10½ per cent, and the 10-year gilt yield fell to 12½ per cent. The 10-year gilt yield was 12½ per cent, and the 10-year gilt yield was 12½ per cent.

Barclaycard's rate of interest on its overdrafts has been cut from 12 per cent to 11 per cent.



Mr. Murray Hofmeyr, Chairman of Cleveland Potash

Setbacks hit Cleveland Potash mine

Extensive safety requirements have been ordered at the joint venture Cleveland Potash mine in Yorkshire after a severe gas blow-out recently in which a miner was killed.

Earlier this year Mr. Murray Hofmeyr, Chairman of Cleveland Potash, stressed the crucial role of the mine in the country's potash supply.

Gas blow-outs were first encountered in the middle of last year. Since then there have been about five, of which the last was the most serious.

Not very much is known about the problems and incidents at the mine, which is under the control of the Health and Safety Executive, which is taking an active interest in progress at Cleveland.

Pressure mounts for Washington action to restrict steel imports

From Frank Voel, Washington, Oct 5

The Carter Administration is facing mounting pressure to restrict steel imports. But it has so far taken no diplomatic action suggesting that it believes restrictions are necessary, according to informed sources.

American steel importers believe that the EEC and Japan might announce voluntary restrictions on steel shipments to the United States within two weeks, but diplomatic sources suggest that this is most unlikely.

Indeed, these sources note that there is considerable hostility within the Administration towards the domestic steel industry and little willingness to look with sympathy at complaints about foreign manufacturers.

Pressure on the Administration, however, has been significantly increased now that Congressmen Charles Vanik, the Chairman of the Trade Committee of the House of Representatives, has written to the President calling for restrictions.

He stated in his letter that "the time for maintaining a 'holier than thou' attitude on trade restraints while other governments export their over-capacity in steel to the United States is at an end."

A somewhat blunter attitude was expressed today by Mr. John Connally, the former Secretary of the Treasury, who told reporters that "the Carter Administration is going to have to recognize that Japanese steel is pouring into this country because other countries won't let it in."

President Carter has ordered a special task force to investigate whether the complaints of unfair foreign competition are valid. The task force, which is headed by Mr. Anthony Solomon, the Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs at the Treasury, will probably complete its initial investigation within 10 days.

The Administration's hostility to the steel industry is partly because of the decision by leading manufacturers to raise their domestic selling prices just before President Carter's inauguration. This move infuriated the President, especially as he had called on all companies to show restraint in price increases to keep inflation down.

In addition, numerous top officials believe the level of imports is a result of the continued determination of domestic steel manufacturers to raise their selling prices, despite declining demand. These officials believe the industry is now seeking protection from imports to enable it to raise domestic prices again.

The Congress may strive to promote protectionist legislation of its own on behalf of the steel industry, but it is most unlikely that such legislation could be seriously considered.

Moreover, many of the Congressmen who now support trade restrictions on steel imports also strongly support progress in the new General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade talks and they admit that protectionist legislation could gravely undermine the negotiations.

Mr. Vanik called for voluntary export restraints by the major foreign steel manufacturers so that imports of steel here are reduced to 18 per cent of domestic consumption.

Mr. Vanik also proposed that the import volume be allowed to rise if domestic steel producers increased their selling prices by an "inordinate" amount.

Brae oilfield explorers out of depth on forecasts

The Brae field lies 175 miles out into the North Sea, east of the Orkney Islands, and is the kind of reservoir that gives oil prospectors constant nightmares. One minute they are probing prime oil-bearing rocks that yield over 33,000 barrels a day, and the next they are drilling into areas that don't produce enough oil to warrant detailed testing.

So it is hardly surprising that Brae has been dubbed variously as the biggest oilfield yet found in the North Sea and a disappointing discovery well down the North Sea rankings.

The extent of uncertainty over the field can be measured by the fact that Pan Ocean, a subsidiary of Marathon Oil and operator for the group, is now drilling the 10th and 11th appraisal wells on the structure, and has still not made an official announcement on the likely size of the field.

The problem facing the exploration consortium (Pan Ocean, the British National Oil Corporation, Bow Valley, Kerr McGee, Ashland L. L. and E. Siebens Oil and Gas, and Saga) is that Brae is a long straggling sub-sea structure, extending into three and a half miles, with areas where the oil-bearing rocks have a very low permeability.

The ninth well was not worth testing, while the other eight produced over 33,000 barrels a day—much as an entire field in some areas of the world—typical of the pattern of the exploration effort. Well one flowed over 22,000 barrels a day and was followed by three moderately successful efforts and then four extremely disappointing drillings.

According to some of the explorers, there is plenty of oil in Brae. Difficulties arise over how much of it can be got out at an economic price. Unofficial estimates vary from partner to partner. Mr. Harold Hoopman, Marathon's president, is on record as saying that 500 million barrels can be expected.

In the early days of the exploration effort, estimates of 1,000 million barrels of reserves were commonplace, although there are currently reports circulating among the members of the consortium which gloomily suggest that only 200 million barrels may be recoverable.

Whatever the final reckoning, some of the partners feel there is a lesson to be learnt for the whole of the North Sea exploration effort from the Brae field.

"Gone are the days of the Forties and Piper fields where the oil flows easily and cheaply. In future new discoveries are more likely to be similar to the complex geology of Brae and provide the prospectors with similar headaches when it comes to proving the reserves and devising development programmes," one consortium member observed.

Roger Vielvoye

Carter aide opposes higher interest rates

Jacky Carter

Mr. Charles Schultz, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said at a meeting of the Council of Economic Advisers that higher interest rates would be a mistake.

He also warned the Federal Reserve Board against a further increase in the discount rate, saying that higher interest rates could choke economic recovery.

Mr. Schultz is today the most influential White House economic policy spokesman, and he has been forced to resign as Director of the Office of Management and Budget. He was ousted by Mr. Carter earlier this year in his attempt to convince President Carter to press ahead with more expansionary fiscal policies.

His latest comments are strengthening expectations among New York bankers that the dollar is likely to fall significantly on the foreign exchange markets in the near future.

The Federal Reserve Board's move to tighten credit policy is widely perceived as a move to curb inflation, but it is also seen as a move to curb the dollar at its current level.

The rise in American interest rates is seen as a move to curb foreign capital inflows that to some extent offsetting the continuing deterioration in the United States balance of payments.

Many bankers are most pessimistic about the payments outlook. The Mellon Bank states in its latest economic forecasts that next year's trade deficit is likely to be close to this year's record of \$7,000m, while the account in the light of 1978 "could be nearly as large as this year's estimated \$15,000m."

Economists here, including some in the United States government, are even more pessimistic. Some are also reviewing their forecasts for next year in the light of the latest congressional actions with regard to President Carter's energy programme.

These actions suggest that America's oil imports next year may be greater than the record volume registered this year.

The outlook is all the worse now that President Carter has declared that the United States Senate's vote in favour of natural gas price deregulation was "unacceptable" and he might veto energy bills sent to him by the Congress.

The Carter Administration does not appear especially concerned about the balance of payments, although Mr. Michael Blumenthal, Secretary of the Treasury, is no longer making statements that suggest that he would like to see a decline in the dollar's exchange rate. But deep concern about the balance of payments is now surfacing within the Congress.

Economic Notebook, page 23

Pound still gaining on the dollar

By Caroline Atkinson

Sterling had yet another good day on the foreign exchanges yesterday, strengthening to 62.5 on the trade-weighted effective exchange rate in the morning, although it subsequently fell back to close at Tuesday's level of 62.4.

It closed up 18 points at a 13-month high of \$1.7573 against the dollar. This was despite some further intervention by the Bank of England, which, however, was on a smaller scale than the previous two days.

The prospect of a further cut in minimum lending rate did not seem to dampen demand for pounds, although there was a significant easing off in currency inflows after the last drop in MLR.

Officials seem to believe that much of the recent upward pressure on sterling is a direct result of the dollar's weakness. Any move now to strengthen the dollar would be a move to the disadvantage of the pound.

The dollar continued to be sold on a fairly large scale, although the markets were generally much quieter than on Monday and Tuesday. It closed a little higher against the Deutsche mark at DM2.30, and very slightly weaker against the franc at 260.75 and the Swiss franc at 2.35.

Former American interest rates helped the dollar, although the markets are still expecting some further fall in the exchange rate.

The focus is on the Japanese yen. Mr. Moriyama, the governor of the Bank of Japan, denied that there was a secret agreement to allow the yen to appreciate.

Ford will import cars to cut order backlog

By R. W. Shakespeare

Ford has told workers at its big Dagenham plant that it will start importing up to 130 cars a day from Belgium and Ireland to help to meet a backlog of orders in Britain caused by failure to achieve production targets.

Last night a Ford management spokesman said: "It is a case of either bringing in cars which have a high proportion of British-made components or losing sales to foreign manufacturers."

Ford's biggest problem area concerns Cortina sales—and to a lesser extent the Fiesta model. It has a backlog of orders for about 80,000 of these cars worth well over £200m.

The only way it can now hope to clear this is by "topping up" its production at Dagenham with cars assembled at Genk, Belgium, and Cork, in Ireland.

Its Irish assembly operations are based entirely on components made in England. The cars are shipped out in "knock-down" form, and put together on the Cork assembly lines. Normally these models are sent to Ireland or go for export to other parts of the world.

The Belgian plant does not normally make right-hand drive cars; so it too will have to take some Cortina components and sub-assemblies from Dagenham.

Ford's intention to import cars at a rate which represents about 10 per cent of its production requirements from the British operations was announced in a letter to workers at the Dagenham body plant from Mr. Mike Stagg, the plant director.

It was clearly intended to achieve two objectives: to underline the need for greater productivity and to defuse a potentially explosive situation had news of the imports simply leaked out to the shop floor.

The management spokesman said: "The plain fact is that we have not been achieving the production levels we want at Dagenham. We need to produce about 1,100 cars a day and for some time we have been getting less than 1,000."

"We have tried to boost output by introducing a Saturday overtime shift, but on four Saturdays we have had an absenteeism rate of between 23 and 34 per cent."

At present only Cortina cars will be imported. Ford has not yet made a firm decision about bringing in Fiestas from its Spanish plant.

Big success of South Crofty offer

By Our Financial Staff

Public flotation for the first time in more than 50 years of a base metal mine in Britain has met with considerable success. The offer for sale of 35 per cent of South Crofty, the Cornish tin mine, has been subscribed some 45 times.

All applications are being heavily oversubscribed, with the amount placed firmly on the smaller investor to participate in the flotation.

Terms of the allotment of shares are a weighted ballot of up to 10,000 shares for 200 shares, and all applications for a larger number of shares will be cut down to 2 per cent (with a minimum of 200 shares) in units of 100.

South Crofty expects to send out letters of acceptance and regret next Monday, with dealings beginning the following day. A further announcement is due today.

In floating off part of South Crofty, Saint Piran, the parent company, had made clear that it favoured having a considerable number of smaller shareholders in South Crofty, particularly since there have been considerable interest in the future of the mine from the local Cornish community.

It is widely believed in the City that when dealings begin, the shares, which have been offered at a price of 50p each, will immediately attract a minimum premium of 10p, while 20p is not considered to be excessive.

At the issue price the shares yield a prospective 12½ per cent on the proposed dividends.

Crofty has come to the market at a time when the tin price is almost daily reaching new high levels. Yesterday it rose to a record £6,945 a tonne.

Leyland stewards meet

Leyland Cars shop stewards, representing 75,000 members of the Transport and General Workers' union, met at Eastbourne today to have another look at the Company's proposals for industrial relations reforms.

The main issue, which has already brought the TGWU into conflict with the engineering union, is over the company's proposal for one company-wide bargaining unit.

Meanwhile, production of the Marina was again disrupted at Cowley, Oxford, when a small group of paint shop workers continued to resist new work assignments to boost productivity.

Low sales cut production of substitute tobacco

By Patricia Tisdall

Disappointing sales of cigarettes containing substitute tobacco have caused Imperial Tobacco to cut back operations at its New Smoking Material (NSM) factory at Ardeer, Ayrshire.

Rationalization will involve the loss of about 50 jobs, nearly a third of the factory's staff. Production at the factory in which Imperial has invested about £15m, including about £2m of Government development grants, has been reduced to the minimum practical level.

When substitute tobacco was publicly launched in July, the companies had hoped that cigarettes containing substitutes would gain 5 per cent of sales.

In the event, despite intensive publicity, costing collectively an estimated £7m, the new cigarettes failed to meet their targets.

It became clear that few smokers were interested in even sampling the new product. Present estimates are that they are being bought by fewer than 2 per cent of smokers.

In a statement to employees at Imperial's NSM factory yesterday, Mr. L. T. Rome, the general manager, blamed the "negative influence of the Health Education Council's advertising campaign against the whole concept of tobacco substitutes" for the poor response to the new cigarettes.

He declared: "This campaign by a government financed and appointed body has confused the smoking public and seriously damaged confidence in a widely researched, first class and innovative British product."

Imperial Tobacco retain their confidence in NSM and believe that in the longer term cigarettes containing it will command an increasing share of the United Kingdom market.

In the meantime consideration of expected demand and levels of stock show that nothing more than minimal production is likely to be required during 1978.

NSM was one of two tobacco substitute materials cleared for public sale by the Hunter Committee. It was developed jointly by Imperial Tobacco and ICI.

The plant at Ardeer is designed to have a production capacity of 13,600 tonnes a year, roughly equivalent to 15 per cent of all the tobacco used for cigarettes in the United Kingdom at present.

The other tobacco substitute, used by Gallaher and Carreras Rothmans, is Cyrel, and was developed and manufactured by the American Celanese Corporation.

New panel of top economists starts work

Melvin Westlake

The new, high-powered panel of academic economists set up by the Bank of England to help bridge the gap between economic theory and practice was formally inaugurated yesterday.

The panel, a wholly different kind of institution to existing existing in Britain and comprises 12 of the country's known academic economists, eight of whom are economists from the University of Cambridge, is intended that the group will discuss over the coming months issues of key importance to the future economic management, such as the impact of North Sea oil on the change rate of the pound and the appropriate role of money targets.

However, the panel will be consultative rather than advisory, and is likely to change its composition depending on the subjects to be discussed.

Yesterday's meeting, which was attended by Mr. Gordon Richardson, the Governor of the Bank, and lasted from 10.30 until midnight, was largely concerned with the procedural technicalities. The next one, probably to be held early next year, will get down to the real business of the panel.

As well as the Bank Governor, the meeting was attended by Mr. Jasper Holland, the deputy governor, Mr. David Walker, the chief economic adviser to the Bank, as well as Mr. Christopher Dow and Mr. John Floride, its home economic directors.

Also present were Mr. John Page, the chief cashier, Mr. Charles Goodhart, who is also a chief adviser to the Bank's Economic Intelligence Department, and Mr. Pank, a contract economist who recently began a two to three-year engagement with the Bank.

The academic economists will be coordinated by Professor Robin Matthews, Master of Clare College, Cambridge.

Other members of the panel included Sir Alec Cairncross, Master of St Peter's College, Oxford, and a former chief economic adviser to the Government; Mr. Michael Posner, a former deputy chief economic adviser, and Mr. Wynn Godley, who has also acted in an advisory capacity to the Government, and now director of the Department of Applied Economics, Cambridge.

Low the markets moved

The Times index: 216.41 +0.98
The FT index: 516.8 +4.0

THE POUND		Bank	
Australia \$	1.62	1.57	
Austria Sch	30.59	28.50	
Belgium Fr	65.00	62.00	
Canada C\$	1.38	1.38	
Denmark Kr	11.10	10.70	
Finland Mk	7.59	7.20	
France Fr	8.44	8.32	
Germany DM	4.22	4.00	
Greece Dr	65.00	62.25	
Hongkong \$	8.40	7.95	
Italy L	1570.00	1515.00	
Japan Y	482.00	456.00	
Netherlands G	4.42	4.26	
Norway Kr	9.91	9.55	
Portugal Esc	75.50	69.50	
S Africa Rd	1.42	1.38	
Spain Ps	169.25	164.00	
Sweden Kr	8.75	8.40	
Switzerland Fr	4.28	4.06	
US \$	1.79	1.74	
Yugoslavia Dr	37.00	35.00	

Notes: For small denomination bank notes only as reported yesterday by Reuters Bank International. Different bank notes may be available in different countries and other foreign currency markets.

Gold was unchanged at \$155.125.		SIBR-5 was 1.16648 on Wednesday while SIBR-5 was 0.663791.	
Commodities: Rubber's index was at 1506.5 (previous 1504.3).			
Reports pages 24 and 26.			

In other pages	
Business appointments	24
Appointments vacant	28, 29
All Street	26
See Rate Table	26
Annual Statements:	24
Blackwood, Morton	24
Guinness Post	22
London Merchant Securities	22
Interim Statement:	24
SKF	24
Redemption Notice:	24
Chase Manhattan/Olivetti	24

Financial Editor, page 23

Before you clean up with it, Smurfit print and package it.



Full cover printed labels for Ajax packs. Just one of the many everyday products produced by the specialist companies within the Jefferson Smurfit print and packaging group.

Smurfit
Synonymous with print and packaging.
30 Sloane Street, London SW1X 9NJ

More than 45 years of print and packaging experience.

Montefibre plans to make 6,000 redundant

Rome, Oct. 5.—Montefibre SpA, the Montedison group's loss-making synthetic fibres subsidiary, has advised the unions of plans to make 6,000 workers redundant, and pull out of a number of companies in which it had significant participations in order to cut losses, the Trade Union Federation said here today.

The Montefibre announcement follows a statement last week outlining the company's financial position, arising from the world fibres crisis and internal problems.

Unions had told the Government they refused to negotiate with the company on the basis of such unacceptable proposals, the Union Federation said.

Montedison group workers will strike on October 7 in protest against the proposals, the federation added.

The companies from which Montefibre proposes to withdraw include its Sardinian Fibres joint venture with Anic SpA, the state chemicals group; Chimica e Fibra del Tirso, and a number of textile and clothing concerns in which it had financial interests, the federation said.—Reuters.

Cutlery import quotas urged to save 10,000 jobs

By Stephen Goodwin

An application to the Government for a global quota on cutlery and silverware imports which would give United Kingdom manufacturers a 50 per cent share of the home market, is being sought by the Cutlery and Silverware Association.

Without rigorous restrictions the association fears the stainless steel flatware industry could go to the wall, taking with it some 10,000 jobs, most of them in Sheffield.

In 1965 imports claimed 30 per cent of the home market. Today nine out of every 10 stainless steel table knives, forks and spoons sold in the United Kingdom are imported. By value imports have risen from 25.02 per cent in 1965 to 77.55 per cent last year.

The dominant force in recent years has been South Korea, which is taking 39 per cent of the United Kingdom market by volume. Japan takes 21 per cent and Hong Kong 19.5 per cent. After the EEC (4.25 per cent) and others have taken a small slice British manufacturers are left with 12 per cent.

Mr Brian Viner, president of the association, said it wanted the Government to take action or at least declare "once and for all that they will not move at all and that they are prepared to risk sacrificing an industry and a further 10,000 people to the rapidly escalating numbers on the dole".

The association is calling for a five-year restriction of imports of stainless steel flatware and table cutlery, together with their blanks, to about 40 per cent of the market by value and 50 per cent by pieces.

'Hard decisions ahead' BSC chief says as weekly losses soar to £7m

By Peter Hill

Employees of the British Steel Corporation, where weekly losses have now soared to over £7m, have been warned that the BSC will be forced to take some hard decisions in the months ahead, if the state steel undertaking is to emerge from the present crisis in a modern and profitable shape.

Sir Charles Vickers, who took over as chairman a year ago, has written an open letter to the corporation's employees, published in the latest issue of Steel News, the corporation's newspaper, in which he stresses that the steel industry throughout the world was in a bad way.

Demand was weak, overcapacity enormous, prices very poor and costs were rising. The next upturn in the steel cycle, he said, was not expected to provide much of a boost, and

the corporation faced some years of hard times. Every tonne of sales would have to be fought for and delivery, quality and price would be essential to preserve the business.

"Those of our plans which are old and expensive to run will inevitably come under heavy pressure, and there are some hard decisions in front of us," said Sir Charles.

Already the BSC has implemented a programme of temporary works closures, cutbacks on new capital investment and voluntary redundancies in a bid to reduce the losses. Whistleblowers are preparing contingency plans which could involve further cutbacks in spending on new plant and a re-structuring of the corporation's finances.

The BSC, he said, would survive by continued effort and determination, and he had

no doubt that the organization would succeed. Calling for a year of "precise performance" the corporation chairman urged employees at all levels to be conscious of the need to ensure that customers were satisfied with delivery dates, prices and quality.

In a message directed particularly to full-time officials of steel industry trade unions, he said: "In this situation the old habits of confrontation no longer apply. Your members, our employees have to suffer always down times by following precise, diligent, intelligent flexible performance under the excellent consultative arrangements we have at BSC."

The corporation, he continued, required huge amounts of money to make up for the years of neglect in order to modernize itself, and customers had to be satisfied to ensure BSC deserved the money.

Shell talks on Anglesey oil terminal

From Ian Murray

Paris, Oct. 5.—North Sea oil potential allowed Mr. Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, to adopt a somewhat patronising air when he addressed the International Energy Authority governing board here today.

The meeting has been called to agree a communiqué designed to solve an energy crisis forecast for 1985.

Mr. Benn, flying over for the day from the Brighton Labour Party conference as it discussed the European Community, joined the other 18 energy ministers from the member nations of the IEA, for their afternoon session.

He apologised for his short visit and made five main points.

The first was to give a warning against too much reliance on forecasts. He produced several compiled by the Organisation for European Co-operation and Development, within which the IEA is set up, which had been shown to be wrong over the years. There was every need, he said, to update them regularly.

Secondly, he said the meeting that energy demand and supply could not be considered properly unless the whole world, rather than the 19 countries of the IEA, was taken into consideration. From this came his third point: that the United Nations had an important role to play.

Each country had to develop

Benn guidelines put to Paris energy meeting

From Ian Murray

Paris, Oct. 5.—North Sea oil potential allowed Mr. Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, to adopt a somewhat patronising air when he addressed the International Energy Authority governing board here today.

The meeting has been called to agree a communiqué designed to solve an energy crisis forecast for 1985.

Mr. Benn, flying over for the day from the Brighton Labour Party conference as it discussed the European Community, joined the other 18 energy ministers from the member nations of the IEA, for their afternoon session.

He apologised for his short visit and made five main points.

The first was to give a warning against too much reliance on forecasts. He produced several compiled by the Organisation for European Co-operation and Development, within which the IEA is set up, which had been shown to be wrong over the years. There was every need, he said, to update them regularly.

Secondly, he said the meeting that energy demand and supply could not be considered properly unless the whole world, rather than the 19 countries of the IEA, was taken into consideration. From this came his third point: that the United Nations had an important role to play.

Each country had to develop

its own energy policy in its own way. Britain, he said, had always done this by following guidelines and not by legislation or by setting targets. Every country had to implement its energy policy in the light of its own experience.

Finally, he called for greater openness in energy discussions. There was no point in holding meetings behind closed doors—similar to the one he was addressing—and then complaining that the public had no idea what it was talking about on the energy question.

Mr. Benn welcomed the idea of regular top-level meetings between energy ministers, but emphasised his belief that they should be held publicly so that everyone knew what was going on.

Behind his stand lies the British view that no IEA ruling—however much the Government agrees with it—should be allowed to make the energy minister abdicate control over his country's policy.

Britain has told the Agency that it is already following the main points to be set out in tomorrow's communiqué, and will not take too kindly to any suggestion that North Sea oil should be subject to any development controls other than those imposed by the Government itself.

The target was to reach self-sufficiency in oil as quickly as possible, probably by 1985, and then to formulate a depletion policy as well then seem best.

Target of 50pc economies in motor fuel

By Roger Vialovoy

Rome, Oct. 5.—A 50 per cent improvement in fuel consumption by cars could be achieved, and should be the target of the oil and motor industries over the next decade, Mr. H. B. Greenborough, deputy chairman and chief executive of Shell UK, said last night.

The efficiency of the motor car engine in terms of fuel turned into energy was "pretty low," he told the annual dinner of the Council of British Manufacturers of Petroleum Engines in London. Traffic volumes were expected to grow between 70 and 80 per cent by the end of the century.

These problems were being studied at the Shell Research Centre at Thornton, in Cheshire, where fuel scientists had identified a number of opportunities for improving petrol consumption.

The main savings ranged from 20 per cent from engine design changes to 10 per cent from transmission improvement, 5 to 10 per cent from better petrol, 3 per cent from improved lubricants, and 5 per cent from higher maintenance standards.

But he gave warning that changes in the design of engines could take as long to achieve as building more nuclear power stations and opening up new coal seams.

CBI warns Government on 'bullying' over pay

Lord Wainwright, the Confederation of British Industry president, warned the Government that if it started "bullying" companies to comply with its 10 per cent guideline on pay settlements, its whole anti-inflationary pay restraint policy would come crashing to the ground.

He said: "We expect that where the Government has to use tough talk or threats to apply sanctions to individual companies it will do this only after a careful examination of the case."

Lord Wainwright who was in Belfast for the annual meeting of regional members of the CBI, was referring obliquely to the local company, James Mackie & Sons, to which the Government has denied export credit guarantees as a sanction after the company awarded a 22 per cent rise to its 4,000 employees.

He made it clear that the CBI shared the Government's view that the national payroll should not rise by more than 10 per cent, a figure which he claimed had been "invented" by the CBI and later adopted by the Government.

He took issue with the Government, however, on its rigid application of the limit to all companies. Some settlements could be above and some below the guideline, providing the overall national objective was met.

Lord Wainwright pointed out that although the majority of pay claims now pending were for increases exceeding 30 per cent, the fair settlements under the current round of pay talks, which involved several hundred thousand workers, showed that in most cases agreements were very near the 10 per cent guideline.

"This year the difference between the asking price and the settling price is going to be particularly great. Both employers and trade union negotiators have to get into practice again after scarcely getting their feet wet in the last two years of rigid pay restraint."

"In this period I expect a lot of argy-bargy and a lot of arm-waving, but in the end I believe moderation will prevail."

In a reference to the Ford Motor Company, which, unlike Mackie, is likely to be permitted to breach the guideline without government sanction, Lord Wainwright said that if its interference led to industrial unrest, or an unreasonable settlement inflated production costs, the £180m Ford engine plant for South Wales could be lost.

Budget deficit target 'misleading'

By Melvyn Westlake

The Government should abandon the "harmful and misleading" target for its Budget deficit that was agreed with the International Monetary Fund last year when Britain was seeking its loan, says the Fabian discussion paper published today. Mr. Paul Ormerod, a senior economist at the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, argues that the Government's fiscal stance is extremely restrictive.

Far from being a means to the domestic output and employment, its taxation and spending policy is now highly "contradictory".

As evidence of this, Mr. Ormerod uses a concept known as the "all employment public sector borrowing" ratio. This is rather different from the concept used by the Government, which bases its target for the Budget deficit on the actual level of the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement. It has pledged itself to require the ratio to allow the actual PSBR to rise above £8,700m in the current financial year.

However, Mr. Ormerod points out that the adoption of the PSBR as a limiting target ignores the fact that the borrowing requirement suffers from a fundamental weakness, namely that it fails to distinguish the influence of the Budget on the economy from the influence of the economy on the Budget.

Foundrymen's advice to aid productivity

Although the Government's £80m aid scheme for grants has provided a much-needed boost to new investment in the ferrous foundries industry, there is still "much scope" for improving the use of existing plant and equipment, according to a report issued today.

The report, "Foundrymen's Views", by the ferrous foundries trade body, says that discussions with 150 foundrymen at all levels had brought to light many suggestions for improving productive performance for home and export output. But far more attention should be given to production planning, control, even on a computer-assisted basis.

The report says there is a need to ensure that the industry generates sufficient funds for continued survival and growth. Low profitability hampered its ability to modernize its plants, increase output and employment, and improve wages and working conditions.

Three conferences of management and trade unions will discuss the report in Birmingham on October 17; in York on October 20 and in Glasgow on October 24.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A system of tax relief for small businesses

From Professor John S. Hall

Sir, If an autumn Budget is to reduce direct taxation, the case for small business relief is a strong one both on economic and social grounds.

Small companies are very important to the economy because they are difficult for private companies to raise money and consequently they have to plough back profits for expansion or even, with inflation, to stay in the same position. The same applies to the private trader assessable under Schedule D, Case 1.

Small business relief must be simple to operate and go to those most in need. It is suggested that the first half of the basic rate could be tax free, so that the first £3,000 of Case 1 profits would suffer no tax and the second £3,000 would attract the basic rate of 34 per cent. Full relief would be available only to those whose taxable income from all sources does not exceed £6,000.

There would be marginal relief of 100 per cent, as applied to the old "slab" system of estate duty, but after deducting higher rate tax. With present tax rates the limit of relief would be £7,764 computed as follows:

£6,000 to £7,000 at 60 per cent after deducting higher rate tax at 40 per cent = £600; £7,000 to £7,764 at 55 per cent after higher rate tax at 45 per cent = £420; totalling £1,020, which equals £3,000 at 34 per cent.

The investment income surcharge would not be affected, except where it produces a

marginal rate in excess of 100 per cent. The maximum amount would be small—15 per cent of £1,764, the marginal band, and this would escape tax, but only if the taxpayer could satisfy the Inspector of Taxes that the tax saved was paid into a fund which could be used only for the benefit or expansion of the business.

The relief would be available only in respect of one trade to a bona fide full-time trader. It would also apply to commercial partners at arm's length. There would be the usual anti-avoidance provisions.

To complaints of favourable tax discrimination by employees assessable under the PAYE system the reply is two-fold. First, the self-employed—and this applies particularly to the small shopkeeper—often work long hours for a net remuneration which, after a normal working week and overtime basis, no trade unionist would accept. Secondly, the private trader's capital is at risk. He does not enjoy the benefits of the Redundancy Payments Act and the Employment Protection Act.

All too often he puts his private assets into the business hoping for better trading prospects, as he drifts towards insolvency.

Yours faithfully, JOHN S. HALL, The Manor, Grendon Underwood, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.

All too often he puts his private assets into the business hoping for better trading prospects, as he drifts towards insolvency.

Yours faithfully, JOHN S. HALL, The Manor, Grendon Underwood, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.

Use of the telex service

From Mr R. Nowell

Sir, "What is the use of a public (sic) service if only trained tele operators can use it?" asks Mr R. F. Bell (October 4). But it is simply not true that you need to be a trained tele operator in order to be able to make use of the public telex service provided by the Post Office in this country. All you need is the ability to use a typewriter.

Although it would be useful if the Post Office were to provide at Electra House an operating manual such as they supply to telex subscribers, in my experience the staff there are very friendly, helpful and courteous when it comes to explaining to newcomers how to use one of their machines.

True, the telex can be a somewhat alarming machine to use at first, mainly because there is no possibility of going back to correct what you have succeeded in mistyping or to insert the word or phrase you inadvertently omitted. But I am surprised that someone as resourceful as Mr Bell shows himself to be in his letter should have

accepted defeat from a simple keyboard.

Where his complaint is justified is over the reticence the Post Office maintains over this invaluable service. And he is lucky that it is only from London that he has tried to use the public telex. Elsewhere in England, I understand, there are public telex offices in Liverpool and Manchester, but I believe these are open only during normal office hours, whereas the London one is constantly open 24 hours a day and seven days a week.

There seems to be no public telex available in Birmingham—a strange lack for a place that boasts of being the second city of the kingdom—while inhabitants of Yorkshire, the North-east, and the West Country also have to do without.

The Post Office seems curiously half-hearted about this aspect of its service to the public.

Yours faithfully, ROBERT NOWELL, 2 Tudor Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire EN5 5PA. October 4.

Peruvian Corporation bankruptcy

From Mr R. Morrison

Sir, The Peruvian Ambassador had the first word in this correspondence; may I please request the last. The Ambassador has admitted that the Peruvian Government "bought" the railway which had belonged to Peruvian Corporation at an auction at which the government was the only bidder and the government's agent had fixed the reserve price. He has expressed himself as satisfied with the legitimacy of that procedure but he has declined to discuss the justice of it.

That we are unable to proceed with this as yet on the basis of ordinary common justice is a great pity because it is as harmful to Peru's financial standing as it is harmful to the interests of the investors whom my committee represents. Peru is now the only country in South America which has failed to compensate foreign investors for confiscated assets. One day it will do so.

I believe it to be in the best interests of Peru and of investors in that country that the day should be soon and I urge the Government of Peru through its Ambassador to commence negotiation rather

than claim legality for what presently is a bare case of world at large knows a bad case when it sees one and this will be reflected by increasing mistrust. This should be avoided. Its cost is incalculable.

Certain facts are incontrovertible. 1. The Peruvian Corporation, which owned the railways in Peru, was encouraged to take a loan from the World Bank by the Peruvian Government's promise that it would create the conditions in which the corporation could earn enough profit to service the loan. As the corporation was then forced into bankruptcy, it was impossible to service the loan. It is clear that the government failed to keep that promise.

2. The auction of assets is a legal consequence of bankruptcy. In South America, however, bankruptcy was caused by the government. Although the Peruvian Ambassador claims that what his government did was legal, how can government claim the law if it can respect the law? It seems from its broken word.

3. The inventory of assets of the Peruvian Corporation that was compiled by the Peruvian

Conserving energy expertise

From Professor G. N. Walton

Sir, Professor Fells (The Times, September 29) writes: "If we are to reduce our nuclear power programme, for whatever reasons, perhaps we should reassemble the very considerable expertise in MHD still available in this country." Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) is a means for converting thermal and electrical energy, whereas nuclear energy is a source of power and it is misleading to suggest that one is a substitute for the other. MHD could be used to improve the efficiency of high temperature nuclear reactors equally with that of coal-fired stations.

However, not only has this country abandoned major development of MHD—it has also abandoned the high temperature reactor (HTR) with which, in company with European colleagues, we led the world in the Dragon system at Windscale, which should not be wasted.

Yours faithfully, G. N. WALTON, Professor of Nuclear Technology, Imperial College of Science and Technology, Prince Consort Road, London, SW7 2BZ. September 29.

Prophecy of James

From Dr M. A. Sharp

Sir, The recent agony of mind of our financial experts, as epitomized in David Blake's article of September 28, brings vividly to mind the prophecy of the Apostle James in the 5th chapter of his Epistle: "A word to you who have great possessions. Weep and wail over the miserable fate descending on you. Your riches have rotted; your fine clothes have moth-eaten; your silver and gold have rusted away, and their very rust will be evidence against you and consume your flesh like fire. You have piled up wealth in an age that is near its close. The wages you never paid to the man who mowed your fields are loud against you, and the outcry of the reapers has reached the ears of the Lord of Hosts. You have lived in luxury, fattening yourselves like cattle—and the day for slaughter has come. You have condemned the innocent and murdered him."

How much longer before they realize that it is the whole capitalist system that is wrong and that no amount of tinkering with the details can turn something fundamentally rotten and selfish into something good and generally beneficial? Any more of this kind of rearmament of vice can somehow turn it into virtue?

Yours sincerely, M. A. SHARP, 49 Baginbun Road, Coventry, Warwickshire, CV3 6JX. October 2.



Guinness Peat Group Limited

Attributable Profit up by 58%

Highlights from Lord Kissins's statement for the year ended 30th April 1977

"Before tax the total profits of the group are well in excess of the £10 million mark for the first time in our history."

Shareholders funds have increased from £28 million last year to almost £42 million.

The group's operations have continued to develop in all its activities."

* Efforts now particularly directed towards the development of the Projects Division.

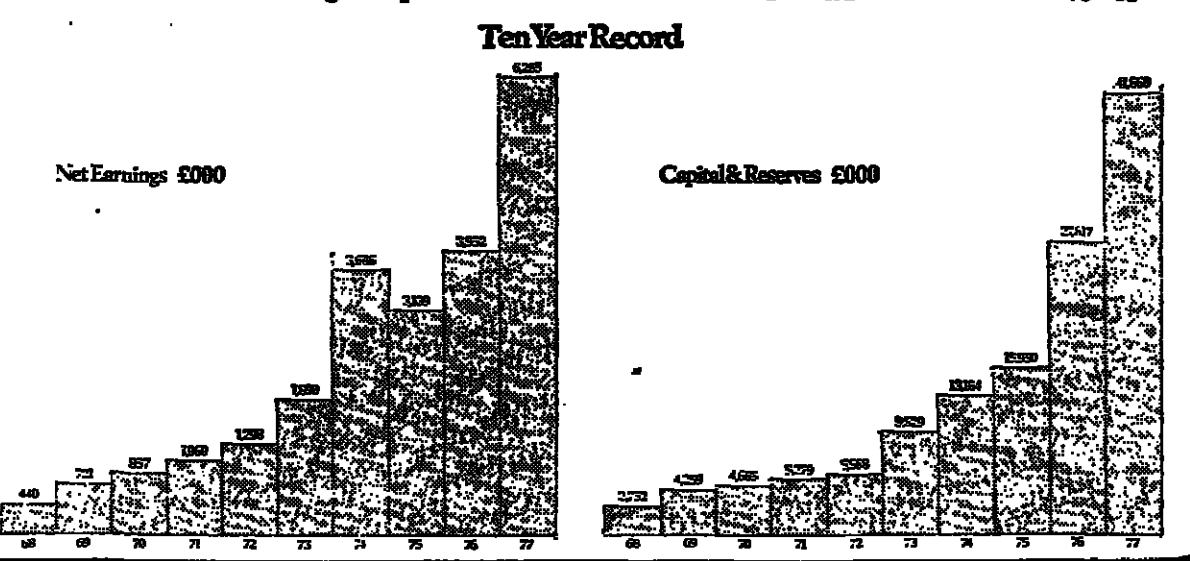
* Progress of trading side maintained and extended into new areas and range of commodities.

* The Bank, Guinness Mahon & Co. Ltd., has made steady progress, particularly in the Corporate Finance Division.

* The Insurance Broking section has shown substantially improved results.

The results of the group for the current year to date are ahead of those for the comparative period in the previous year.

The Year in Brief	
	1977
Capital and reserves	£41,860,000
Net assets per share	127.3p
Net earnings	£6,255,000
Earnings per share	20.6p
Dividends per ordinary share: net	9.95p
gross equivalent	15.16p



The full Report & Accounts, and Lord Kissins's statement, can be obtained from: The Secretary, Guinness Peat Group Limited, 32 St. Mary at Hill, London EC3P 3AJ.

London Merchant Securities Limited

Salient Points from Chairman's Review for the year ended 31st March 1977

- * Net profit attributable to LMS after tax rose by more than £1.5 million to over £2.5 million.
- * Selective sales of investment property produced a total of £8.5 million (some £1.5 million above book value) and net rental income from investment property was maintained at approximately £2.5 million.
- * Net tangible assets attributable to LMS rose to £44.7 million and market value is considered to be significantly in excess of book cost.
- * Short term borrowings were materially reduced.
- * Carlton Industries achieved impressive growth and the indications are that profits will advance further in the current year.
- * Century Power and Light showed improved profits from North Sea operations of the Phillips consortium and recent successful drillings enhance the potential of the holding.
- * The varied range of the group's holdings provides a sound basis for continued asset and income growth.
- * The directors recommend a final dividend of 3.5%, bringing total for the year to 5%, (3.5% last year).

Report and accounts available from the Secretary, 100 George Street, London W1H 0BJ.

Hongkong fears plan by Community to lower textile quotas

Hongkong, Oct 5.—Hongkong could lose about \$HK480m (about £58m) worth of textile trade and more than \$HK1,000m in trade possibilities if the EEC rolls back 1978 quotas to 1976 import levels, Sir Murray Maclellan, the colony's Governor, said here.

He told the Legislative Council that the EEC showed every sign of wishing to impose more restrictions in the forthcoming bilateral textile agreement negotiations.

Quotas for eight sensitive items from so-called "principal suppliers", of which Hongkong was one, would be cut below the 1976 level of trade, he added.

Seven of these sensitive items affected Hongkong and comprised 57 per cent of its textile exports to the EEC, Sir Murray said.

The EEC Commission's ideas may not reduce Hongkong's depressed textile trade with the

EEC, but they would block the possibility of export recovery once Community demand recovered, he said.

EEC imports of these items from Hongkong have declined significantly since 1975.

The EEC's proposal to create a pool of quotas for so-called "newcomers", and countries with preferential arrangements at the expense of Hongkong, he regarded as "grossly discriminatory".

These ideas took the international textile trading system dangerously near the brink of a progressive slide into protectionism, although the Commission professed this was precisely what it wished to avoid, Sir Murray said.

The discriminatory aspect of the EEC's proposals was not designed to protect the domestic industry so much as to redistribute trade by giving a large part of the suppliers' existing trade to other exporting countries.

Accounting relief for properties

By Nicholas Hirst

Property companies now look likely to get their own way over the introduction of a new accounting standard on depreciation. The controversial standard, the proposed SSAP 12, would have required property companies to depreciate their buildings, which property companies think would make a nonsense of their financial results.

But yesterday the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales issued a statement asking the joint ruling body of the accountancy profession, the Accounting Standards Committee, to give further consideration to the whole question of property investment company accounts before expressing an opinion on the proposed standard on depreciation.

The Institute's request is expected to be accepted by the ASC.

Footwear trade gap widens

Footwear imports in the first seven months have increased by more than 24 per cent compared with the 1976 period. Figures issued by the British Footwear Manufacturers Federation show that sales of imported footwear during the period totalled 78.58 million pairs compared with 63.33 million last year.

£58m export contracts by state sector

Britain's nationalised industries continue to expand their overseas consultancy business with more than £18m worth of new business secured in the past three months. Additionally, the 12 rail and six associated members of the Nationalized Industries Overseas Group have secured for potential new business worth more than £40m.

Many of the consultancy contracts will lead to opportunities for British plant and equipment manufacturers to sell their hardware overseas.

Recently, British Electricity International secured an important contract in Saudi Arabia to manage and operate an electricity undertaking covering the city of Riyadh and its suburbs.

Deutsche BP in uranium quest

From Peter Norman Bonn, Oct 5

Deutsche BP AG, the West German subsidiary of British Petroleum, is to begin exploring for uranium ore in the Bavarian forest area of West Germany.

The company announced today that it has acquired the rights to explore in two concessions covering 2,920 sq kilometres in lower Bavaria and the Bavarian Upper Palatinate over a three-year period. Intensive exploration work will begin next year.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Hopes of cut in MLR counter pay settlement doubts

The Bank of England's moderation signal on interest rates was widely interpreted to mean another half point cut in the Minimum Lending Rate and brought a strong rally in both equities and gilts.

At the outset fears that the Ford pay talks might set in train a series of inflationary claims lowered prices over a broad front. But thereafter a moderate demand and a complete lack of sellers was enough to inspire a much firmer tone and the FT Index, 3.7 down at 10 am, closed 4.0 better at 516.8 with more than half the gain coming after 3 pm. In the gilt market long dates fell a full point in early trading but rallied sufficiently to close with gains of about three-eighths of a point. Interest rate considerations also spurred the short end of the market and many stocks scored rises of up to half a point.

In the shipping sector P & O's half-year figures brought an erratic response. After initially going ahead a few pence on profits which, if anything, were a little better than market hopes the short-term implications of

the second half warning took over and the shares closed 3p lower on balance at 137p.

Bromley-based builders merchant Roberts Adlard has been well supported in the past couple of days and finished 8p better at 76p. A spokesman said he knew of no reason for the sudden flurry of interest and pointed out that Grove-wood Securities' 22 per cent stake was taken as a long-term investment.

Many felt that this bearish reaction was overdue and that over the longer term the shares are a good "hold". Elsewhere on the pitch Ocean gained ground in early trading on an investment recommendation. But in sympathy with P & O they fell back and by the close stood unchanged at 144p. "Blip" equities staged a late rally with seven point rises from both Glaxo at 620p and Bechtel at 657p. Fisons fired 5p to 350p but there were weak performances from EMI, off 3p to 216p ahead of figures, and Reckitt & Coleman which slipped 10p to 473p.

Bid and speculative issues went again to the fore with Moran Tea collapsing 85p to 325p after it was learned that Buxa-Doors had decided to withdraw its terms. The ever-active Spink & Son rose 6p to 311p after 317p still waiting for further developments while further speculative interest was directed into G. R. Downing, up 10p to 225p, Time

Products which gained 10p to 115p, brewer J. A. Dervish, which gained 7p to 147p and Bath & Portland which ended the session 5p ahead at 81p on vague takeover talk. Another firm spot was to be found in Status Discount which closed 8p up to 100p.

In mines St Piran met with demand at 88p, up 4p, ahead of the South Crofty debut and

on the success of the offer. Another good spot was Tanjong which firmed 5p to 90p while the best of an active rice pitch were Assam Investment up 7p to 115p, Joki 6p to 226p and McLeod Russell which rose 11p to 211p. Stebens Oil fell to 267p on the "dry" well reported but later rebounded to 285p, a net rise of 2p. News of the jet curbs at the Ross Turkey

plant hit Bernard Matthews which ended 10p lower at 137p. The current market differential of opinion over the merits of Rascal went the way of the bulls with the shares rising 10p to 232p while in anticipation of interim figures, Sany Hunter rose 9p to 150p.

The takeover talks continued in mid-August, by electric insulating board maker SS & Whiteley may be close to a conclusion. The group warned that the discussions could "proceed" but the word yesterday that an agreement is near and the share rose 5p to 49p. In 1975, Swiss Weidmann group, others built up a third bid but were relieved of making a bid by a Takeover Panel ruling that the holding should be reduced.

Profit statements brought strong look to Lawtex, up 10p to 62p, Sanderson Kayser 30p to 61p and Reed Executive 40p to 70p. But jeans group Lee Cooper slipped 15p to 110p.

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pound per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a Forecast. b Loss.

Company Sales Profit

Int. Fin. (1) 19.8(15.8) 0.51(0.50)

Eng. (1) 19.8(15.8) 0.51(0.50)

French (F) 10.7(9.8) 1.1(1.0)

Herr Brooks (F) 3.1(2.4) 0.24(0.13)

Hillson Foot (1) 4.0(3.5) 0.20(0.22)

Joe Cor (1) 1.2(1.0) 0.31(0.3)

Jove Int. (1) 0.06(0.06) 0.06(0.06)

Percy Lane (1) 8.7(5.6) 0.69(0.42)

Lawtex (F) 9.7(6.1) 0.45(0.09)

Lee Cor (1) 1.2(1.0) 0.31(0.3)

P & O (1) 26.9(13.2) 2.6(1.2)

Raine Eng (F) 14.5(11.7) 0.83(0.75)

Reed Exec (1) 6.6(5.1) 0.35(0.05)

Sanderson K (1) 0.58(0.45) 0.58(0.45)

Scotts & Con (F) 1.2(0.6) 1.2(0.6)

Stiray (F) 2.9(2.8) 0.14(0.21b)

Company Sales Profit

Int. Fin. (1) 19.8(15.8) 0.51(0.50)

Eng. (1) 19.8(15.8) 0.51(0.50)

French (F) 10.7(9.8) 1.1(1.0)

Herr Brooks (F) 3.1(2.4) 0.24(0.13)

Hillson Foot (1) 4.0(3.5) 0.20(0.22)

Joe Cor (1) 1.2(1.0) 0.31(0.3)

Jove Int. (1) 0.06(0.06) 0.06(0.06)

Percy Lane (1) 8.7(5.6) 0.69(0.42)

Lawtex (F) 9.7(6.1) 0.45(0.09)

Lee Cor (1) 1.2(1.0) 0.31(0.3)

P & O (1) 26.9(13.2) 2.6(1.2)

Raine Eng (F) 14.5(11.7) 0.83(0.75)

Reed Exec (1) 6.6(5.1) 0.35(0.05)

Sanderson K (1) 0.58(0.45) 0.58(0.45)

Scotts & Con (F) 1.2(0.6) 1.2(0.6)

Stiray (F) 2.9(2.8) 0.14(0.21b)

Company Sales Profit

Int. Fin. (1) 19.8(15.8) 0.51(0.50)

Eng. (1) 19.8(15.8) 0.51(0.50)

French (F) 10.7(9.8) 1.1(1.0)

Herr Brooks (F) 3.1(2.4) 0.24(0.13)

Hillson Foot (1) 4.0(3.5) 0.20(0.22)

Joe Cor (1) 1.2(1.0) 0.31(0.3)

Jove Int. (1) 0.06(0.06) 0.06(0.06)

Percy Lane (1) 8.7(5.6) 0.69(0.42)

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profit
Int. Fin. (1)	19.8(15.8)	0.51(0.50)
Eng. (1)	19.8(15.8)	0.51(0.50)
French (F)	10.7(9.8)	1.1(1.0)
Herr Brooks (F)	3.1(2.4)	0.24(0.13)
Hillson Foot (1)	4.0(3.5)	0.20(0.22)
Joe Cor (1)	1.2(1.0)	0.31(0.3)
Jove Int. (1)	0.06(0.06)	0.06(0.06)
Percy Lane (1)	8.7(5.6)	0.69(0.42)
Lawtex (F)	9.7(6.1)	0.45(0.09)
Lee Cor (1)	1.2(1.0)	0.31(0.3)
P & O (1)	26.9(13.2)	2.6(1.2)
Raine Eng (F)	14.5(11.7)	0.83(0.75)
Reed Exec (1)	6.6(5.1)	0.35(0.05)
Sanderson K (1)	0.58(0.45)	0.58(0.45)
Scotts & Con (F)	1.2(0.6)	1.2(0.6)
Stiray (F)	2.9(2.8)	0.14(0.21b)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pound per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a Forecast. b Loss.

Buxa not to proceed with Moran bid

Buxa-Doors Tea will not now proceed with its proposed offer for Moran Tea Holdings. On news of the bid last week the shares of Moran jumped some 125p to 410p each. With the withdrawal of Buxa-Doors yesterday, Moran shares retreated 113p to 300p at about the pre-bid announcement price. The offer at 54 a share valued Moran at a total of £1.4m.

The decision not to proceed by Buxa was taken after Moran directors refused to recommend the proposal and that holders of over 51 per cent would not accept. The Takeover Panel has agreed that Buxa need not proceed.

Early in 1977 John Sissmore, the Moran secretary, had agreed to hold a stake of over 21 per cent in the group. Other big holders were Dunstan Trust Nominees with 12.36 per cent and Mr and Mrs G. F. Theobald, who held 11.7 per cent.

Moran itself took over Litchfield & Soudy in May for about £313,000 cash. L & S, a private unlisted company, operated as warehouse keepers, property managers and owners.

Business appointments

Bank post for Sir David Barran

Sir David Barran has joined the board of Standard Chartered Bank.

Mr J. M. Hoelsi, merchandise director of Owen Owen (Stores) is now a director of the parent company, Owen Owen.

Mr R. A. Dale has become director and general manager of Lucas Batteries in succession to Mr J. Birch.

Mr Bob Grier is now finance director of Howard Tenens Services.

Mr Thomas Howard Prothero is to join the board of Schroder International. Mr Alastair Forsyth, an assistant director of J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Company, is to become a director of Schroder International.

Mr James Plumpton is now marketing director of Formica International and Mr Jack Scoville has been made manufacturing director.

Mr Peter A. Sussmann, now a vice-president of Ametec, has resigned as managing director of Ametec Overseas, a subsidiary of Ametec, but remains a director.

Mr Anthony Kershaw is now on the board of Common Brothers Overseas.

Mr Althor Hallam has been made an assistant director of Barclays Insurance Services.

Mr B. B. C. Watson is to concentrate on interests outside Imperial Group and is to resign as a director of the company to take effect on October 31. A number of Mr Watson's responsibilities will be taken over by Mr M. A. Anson, who has been a director since 1968.

Mr Norman Barrie Sage is now United Kingdom managing director of Simons, Vischer & Co.

Mr T. P. Durie, assistant managing director of Courage and chairman of the board of directors of Courage Brewing is to become chairman of Courage (Western) at the end of February. He succeeds Mr R. C. Hobhouse, who is to retire from the boards of Courage and Courage (Western). Mr Durie will remain a member of the board of Courage, but will relinquish his present positions.

Mr M. N. P. Cottrell, chairman and managing director of Saccoccia & Speed, will be assistant managing director, brewing, of Courage in February in succession to Mr Durie. Mr E. R. Cottrell, financial director of Courage will become chairman of Saccoccia & Speed at the end of January. He will also become assistant managing director, finance, of Courage in February.

Mr R. H. Walters, managing director of Saccoccia & Speed Services, will succeed Mr Cottrell as managing director of Saccoccia & Speed. Mr B. J. Ryan, administration director of Saccoccia & Speed Services, will become managing director of Saccoccia & Speed Services and will join the board of Saccoccia & Speed. Mr R. B. Raworth, personnel technical director of Courage, will be deputy managing and personnel director, Saccoccia & Speed.

Mr Tony Roberts has been made a director of Campbell & Co.

Mr M. R. Hatfield is now chairman of Collard & Bowser, Nuttall, a subsidiary of Guinness. He succeeds Mr R. J. Kerlake, who has retired.

Mr D. J. Finlay-Mulligan is the new chairman of Movement Securities in place of Mr J. Armstrong, who remains on the board.

Mr R. A. Smith has become a director of David S. Smith (Holdings).

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF BONDS

Olivetti International S.A.

US \$15,000,000 9 1/2 %

15 Year guaranteed bonds of 1970 unconditionally guaranteed by Ing. C. Olivetti & C. S.p.A.

Redemption of US \$993,000—Redemption date November 15th 1977

According to art. 7 of Paying Agency Agreement and terms and conditions of the bonds we inform that the following bonds have been called for redemption at par:

0.14(0.21b)
0.38(0.22)
1.27(0.79)
2.9(-)

1.41(3.1)
1.20(0.6)
5/12
1.27(0.79)
(-)

Profit statements by strong look to Lawtex to 65p, Sanderson Key 61p, Ridd Excess 7p to 65p. But just Lee Cooper slipped 15p

NET OF TAX ON PENCE PER SHARE. Elsewhere in Business News dividends establish gross multiply the price divided by 1.515. Profits are shown forecast. b Loss.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF BONDS

Olivetti International S.A.

US \$15,000,000 9½%

15 Year guaranteed bonds of 1979 unconditionally guaranteed by Ing. C. Olivetti & C. S.p.A.

Redemption of US \$993,880—Redemption date November 15th 1977

According to art. 7 of Paying Agency Agreement and terms and conditions of the bonds we inform that the following bonds have been called for redemption at par:

3	1078	2573	3948	5632	6932	8382	9367	10412	11124	12022	12603	13503	14278
4	1158	2802	3877	5656	6956	8382	9367	10412	11124	12022	12603	13503	14278
5	1157	2801	3876	5655	6955	8381	9366	10411	11123	12021	12602	13502	14277
6	1216	2751	4036	5728	7076	8417	9402	10445	11176	12065	12659	13562	14344
7	1223	2756	4041	5733	7083	8424	9409	10452	11183	12072	12666	13569	14351
8	1332	2788	4103	5757	7098	8426	9410	10472	11199	12088	12682	13585	14381
9	1353	2787	4110	5764	7105	8433	9417	10479	11206	12095	12689	13592	14388
10	1377	2789	4083	5737	7114	8438	9422	10484	11213	12102	12696	13599	14395
11	1400	2808	4388	5789	7116	8438	9422	10484	11213	12102	12696	13599	14395
12	1422	2809	4371	5787	7119	8432	9425	10481	11216	12105	12699	13602	14402
13	1448	2812	4440	5838	7125	8528	9490	10544	11261	12157	12753	13648	14444
14	1460	2814	4447	5834	7128	8570	9491	10567	11266	12158	12754	13649	14445
15	1481	2816	4448	5835	7131	8568	9515	10580	11263	12155	12751	13646	14442
16	1488	2833	4293	5647	7122	8516	9516	10581	11264	12156	12752	13647	14443
17	1489	2834	4294	5648	7123	8517	9517	10582	11265	12157	12753	13648	14444
18	1508	2843	4338	5686	7207	8527	9550	10600	11271	12162	12759	13654	14450
19	1520	2850	4368	5698	7231	8538	9573	10626	11276	12167	12764	13659	14455
20	1524	2861	4376	5910	7277	8539	9623	10634	11285	12173	12771	13666	14462
21	1534	2866	4382	5924	7284	8588	9624	10635	11286	12174	12772	13667	14463
22	1537	2882	4468	5934	7317	8588	9625	10636	11287	12175	12773	13668	14464
23	1540	2893	4748	6050	7322	8597	9665	10652	11285	12182	12779	13674	14469
24	1540	2891	4751	6051	7323	8598	9666	10653	11286	12183	12780	13675	14470
25	1542	2900	4777	6070	7339	8592	9686	10671	11281	12183	12781	13676	14471
26	1543	2901	4778	6071	7340	8593	9687	10672	11282	12184	12782	13677	14472
27	1544	2902	4779	6072	7341	8594	9688	10673	11283	12185	12783	13678	14473
28	1545	2903	4780	6073	7342	8595	9689	10674	11284	12186	12784	13679	14474
29	1546	2904	4781	6074	7343	8596	9690	10675	11285	12187	12785	13680	14475
30	1547	2905	4782	6075	7344	8597	9691	10676	11286	12188	12786	13681	14476
31	1548	2906	4783	6076	7345	8598	9692	10677	11287	12189	12787	13682	14477
32	1549	2907	4784	6077	7346	8599	9693	10678	11288	12190	12788	13683	14478
33	1550	2908	4785	6078	7347	8600	9694	10679	11289	12191	12789	13684	14479
34	1551	2909	4786	6079	7348	8601	9695	10680	11290	12192	12790	13685	14480
35	1552	2910	4787	6080	7349	8602	9696	10681	11291	12193	12791	13686	14481
36	1553	2911	4788	6081	7350	8603	9697	10682	11292	12194	12792	13687	14482
37	1554	2912	4789	6082	7351	8604	9698	10683	11293	12195	12793	13688	14483
38	1555	2913	4790	6083	7352	8605	9699	10684	11294	12196	12794	13689	14484
39	1556	2914	4791	6084	7353	8606	9700	10685	11295	12197	12795	13690	14485
40	1557	2915	4792	6085	7354	8607	9701	10686	11296	12198	12796	13691	14486
41	1558	2916	4793	6086	7355	8608	9702	10687	11297	12199	12797	13692	14487
42	1559	2917	4794	6087	7356	8609	9703	10688	11298	12200	12798	13693	14488
43	1560	2918	4795	6088	7357	8610	9704	10689	11299	12201	12799	13694	14489
44	1561	2919	4796	6089	7358	8611	9705	10690	11300	12202	12800	13695	14490
45	1562	2920	4797	6090	7359	8612	9706	10691	11301	12203	12801	13696	14491
46	1563	2921	4798	6091	7360	8613	9707	10692	11302	12204	12802	13697	14492
47	1564	2922	4799	6092	7361	8614	9708	10693	11303	12205	12803	13698	14493
48	1565	2923	4800	6093	7362	8615	9709	10694	11304	12206	12804	13699	14494
49	1566	2924	4801	6094	7363	8616	9710	10695	11305	12207	12805	13700	14495
50	1567	2925	4802	6095	7364	8617	9711	10696	11306	12208	12806	13701	14496
51	1568	2926	4803	6096	7365	8618	9712	10697	11307	12209	12807	13702	14497
52	1569	2927	4804	6097	7366	8619	9713	10698	11308	12210	12808	13703	14498
53	1570	2928	4805	6098	7367	8620	9714	10699	11309	12211	12809	13704	14499
54	1571	2929	4806	6099	7368	8621	9715	10700	11310	12212	12810	13705	14500
55	1572	2930	4807	6100	7369	8622	9716	10701	11311	12213	12811	13706	14501
56	1573	2931	4808	6101	7370	8623	9717	10702	11312	12214	12812	13707	14502
57	1574	2932	4809	6102	7371	8624	9718	10703	11313	12215	12813	13708	14503
58	1575	2933	4810	6103	7372	8625	9719	10704	11314	12216	12814	13709	14504
59	1576	2934	4811	6104	7373	8626	9720	10705	11315	12217	12815	13710	14505
60	1577	2935	4812	6105	7374	8627	9721	10706	11316	12218	12816	13711	14506
61	1578	2936	4813	6106	7375	8628	9722	10707	11317	12219	12817	13712	14507
62	1579	2937	4814	6107	7376	8629	9723	10708	11318	12220	12818	13713	14508
63	1580	2938	4815	6108	7377	8630	9724	10709	11319	12221	12819	13714	14509
64	1581	2939	4816	6109	7378	8631	9725	10710	11320	12222	12820	13715	14510
65	1582	2940	4817	6110	7379	8632	9726	10711	11321	12223	12821	13716	14511
66	1583	2941	4818	6111	7380	8633	9727	10712	11322	12224	12822	13717	14512
67	1584	2942	4819	6112	7381	8634	9728	10713	11323	12225	12823	13718	14513
68	1585	2943	4820	6113	7382	8635	9729	10714	11324	12226	12824	13719	14514
69	1586	2944	4821	6114	7383	8636	9730	10715	11325	12227	12825	13720	14515
70	1587	2945	4822	6115	7384	8637	9731	10716	11326	12228	12826	13721	14516
71	1588	2946	4823	6116	7385	8638	9732	10717	11327	12229	12827	13722	14517
72	1589	2947	4824	6117	7386	8639	9733	10718	11328	12230	12828	13723	14518
73	1590	2948	4825	6118	7387	8640	9734	10719	11329	12231	12829	13724	14519
74	1591	2949	4826	6119	7388	8641	9735	10720	11330	12232	12830	13725	14520
75	1592	2950	4827	6120	7389	8642	9736	10721	11331	12233	12831	13726	14521
76	1593	2951	4828	6121	7390	8643	9737	10722	11332	12234	12832	13727	14522
77	1594	2952	4829	6122	7391	8644	9738	10723	11333	12235	12833	13728	14523
78	1595	2953	4830	6123	7392	8645	9739	10724	11334	12236	12834	13729	14524
79	1596	2954	4831	6124	7393	8646	9740	10725	11335	12237	12835	13730	14525
80	1597	2955	4832	6125	7394	8647	9741	10726	11336	12238	12836	13731	14526
81	1598	2956	4833	6126	7395	8648	9742	10727	11337	12239	12837	13732	14527
82	1599	2957	4834	6127	7396	8649	9743	10728	11338	12240	12838	13733	14528
83	1600	2958	4835	6128	7397	8650	9744	10729	11339	12241	12839	13734	14529
84	1601	2959	4836	6129	7398	8651	9745	10730	11340	12242	12840	13735	14530
85	1602	2960	4837	6130	7399	8652	9746	10731	11341	12243	12841	13736	14531
86	1603	2961	4838	6131	7400	8653	9747	10732	11342	12244	12842	13737	14532
87	1604	2962	4839	6132	7401	8654	9748	10733	11343	12245	12843	13738	14533
88	1605	2963	4840	6133	7402	8655	9749	10734	11344	12246	12844	13739	14534
89	1606	2964	4841	6134	7403	8656	9750	10735	11345	12247	12845	13740	14535
90	1607	2965	4842	6135	7404	8657	9751	10736	11346	12248	12846	13741	14536
91	1608	2966	4843	6136	7405	8658	9752	10737	11347	12249	12847	13742	14537
92	1609	2967	4844	6137	7406	8659	9753	10738	11348	12250	12848	13743	14538</

FINANCIAL NEWS

New employment laws give boost to Reed Executive



Mr. Alec Reed, chairman of Reed Executive.

Increasing Government legislation on employment may be seen as an unnecessary evil by many company directors, but it is providing much-needed support to the profits of the employment agencies.

Many employers, wary of the difficulties of getting rid of surplus workers, are turning to employment agencies to provide them with temporary staff until they can assess the permanence of their requirements in their business.

Reed Executive, the largest of the agencies, has seen its turnover rise from £5.2m to £6.6m in the first half of 1977. The group's profit before tax rose from £1.1m to £1.5m, and its profit after tax from £0.7m to £0.9m.

Chairman and managing director Mr. Alec Reed is confident that the second half will provide a similar result. This would see the group finishing the year with a pre-tax profit of £3.1m, compared with £2.5m in 1976. The self-service drugstore offshoot, Medicum, which the chairman sees as an investment

for the 'eighties, continues to make a loss. In the first six months of the year it lost £145,000, compared to £96,000 last time. Two new stores were opened in the period, and, with a third due to come into operation in the next few months, this brings the total up to 12.

Financial charges on increased borrowings sucked £13,000 from profits, mainly due to the increased pay roll of the agency side, but property sales gave the group an £11,000 boost.

For shareholders there is an interim dividend of 3.0p gross and the directors anticipate paying a maximum final of the year end. There is also a four-for-five scrip issue. Following the results the shares increased 7p yesterday to close at 65p.

Over the past couple of years Reed, in common with other agencies, has been suffering from the increasing level of unemployment. In 1975 pre-tax profits halved to £500,000 but the signs of recovery, evident in last year's second half, have continued and the chairman is confident that the worst is now behind them.

Humphries Holdings sells film studios

Humphries Holdings, which is controlled by British Electric Traction, has sold 90 per cent of the capital of Twickenham Film Studios, which it bought in May last year. The buyer is Film Location Facilities, which is incorporated in Hongkong and it is understood that this company is owned by United States interests.

The price is £500,000 cash. Humphries has an option, after five years, to sell the 10 per cent stake to the purchaser at a price equal to one-tenth of the price paid by the buyer for the 90 per cent, plus one-tenth of the undistributed profits of Twickenham Film during the five years.

When Humphries bought the studios last year, it paid a minimum of £326,000, with a maximum of £380,000, depending on profits. The seller was not named.

Net assets of Twickenham Film at March 31 last, after deducting deferred tax of £34,000, were £373,000. In the valuation of the freehold property, the directors adjusted the valuation to reflect the excess of the price in May last year over the value of the assets being acquired. The investment in Twickenham Film stood in Humphries' books at its original cost of £366,000.

For the year to March 31 last, net profits of the studios were £44,000 after deducting £34,000 for deferred tax and an extraordinary item of £4,000.

Lee Cooper fits snugly into jeans for the seventies

By Alison Mitchell

Despite the protestations of many fashion pundits, jeans seem destined to continue as the uniform of the seventies. Already the Ramford-based manufacturer Lee Cooper Group is turning out over 150,000 pairs a week and chairman Mr. Harold Cooper reveals that demand is still rising.

In the first half of this year the group spurred ahead with a near 50 per cent jump in pre-tax profits to £1.4m against £1m last time on turnover up from £14.4m to £23.8m. The financial year end of the group is now being brought into line with that of the subsidiaries and, as such, this year's interim results reflect only a three month period for the parent company.

Although demand is on the increase much of the improvement at Lee Cooper is the result of a previous expansion programme. "Years of building up markets in Western Europe are beginning to bear fruit," says the chairman. The group now sells its jeans and leisure wear in most Continental countries with a 40 per cent share of the market in Switzerland and a 35 per cent share in Belgium. In the United Kingdom, where competition is more severe, the group accounts for around 5 per cent of total sales.

The licensee division is continuing to increase its contribution. In the first half it shipped in with a 5 per cent share of profits and, two new licensees are being added annually.

Lee Cooper has now taken its first step into the Communist block with a factory, under licence, in Belgrade. "There is a tremendous market in Eastern Europe," said Mr. Cooper. In the past three years around 10m pairs of jeans have been smuggled into Yugoslavia over the Italian border. The group anticipates manufacturing 500,000 units of clothing in the first year.

With order books at a good level, the directors are confident that second half trading will follow a similar pattern to the first six months, which could see the group with year end profits of around £3.5m. However, despite sparkling figures, shares were down 15p yesterday to close at 110p.

Following on another "progressive" year for the group, the said construction has just started of phase 11 of the Hongkong Land's central district redevelopment scheme, the 45-storey office block due for completion by early 1980. All the central district properties remain fully let. Work has also started on the 36-storey Windsor House in Causeway Bay.

Meanwhile HKLI has entered into the industrial property sector for the first time with its management of over 2m sq ft of factory space in Kowloon and the New Territories.

The buoyancy continues in the residential property sector where all its properties continue to be fully let. Construction has also begun on a development for 150 new flats to be completed in 1979. Its new township on Hongkong Island has also made further progress with construction of the nine blocks under phase 1 now under way. This should be completed by the middle of next year. The selling programme also continued with the sale of virtually all the four blocks comprising phase 11.

Hongkong Land opens with 14 pc rise

By Ashley Druker

Net profits increased some 14.4 per cent to HK\$90.8m, about £11.06m, are reported by Hongkong Land Company for the half to June 30. The interim dividend meanwhile is raised 9 per cent to 12 cents (1.46p) a share and a final of at least 25 cents against 22 cents is forecast.

Mr. D. K. Newbigging, chairman, said that sufficient funds for the group's present requirements had been ensured by an international bond issue in May. This raised the equivalent of HK\$300m, about £36.6m, repayable in 1988.

Guinness Peat in fine fettle

Following the record year which ended on April 30 last, Guinness Peat continues to forge ahead. Group results for the current year to date are up on the similar period of last year, Lord Kinnaird reports in his annual statement. In 1976/77 pre-tax profits topped £10m for the first time ever and attributable profits, after tax, jumped by 58 per cent.

The balance sheet shows a substantial improvement. Shareholders' funds have climbed from £28m to almost £42m during the year and assets per share from 108p to 127p. The takeover of London Electrical & General Trust during the year and retained profits have boosted both liquidation and the group's asset position.

Over 60m of these funds have been used in Guinness Mahon, the banking side, and the net current assets of £2.5m on the group balance sheet represent a turnaround of £4.3m on last year.

As well as banking, Guinness Peat is in commodities, merchanting and processing, insurance, broking and underwriting. Stock and debtors have nearly doubled from the previous year. But these are not speculative stocks; insofar as the yeatle to commodities they are trading stocks covered by sales contracts.

Since the date of the balance sheet, the group's financial position has further improved inasmuch as the market capitalization of publicly-quoted major investments in associates is concerned. These companies recently reported excellent results.

The value of these investments has increased substantially from the date of the balance sheet to the date of the report. The group's operations have continued to develop in all its activities satisfactorily. Its efforts and now being particularly directed towards the development of the projects division.

T French in 13 pc advance

Thomas French, maker of curtain styling products and electric surface heating products, in which Eagle Star has a 30 per cent stake, has increased pre-tax profits by 13 per cent to £1.14m in the year to July 2.

Turnover of the Manchester-based group has risen by 10 per cent overall to £10.7m, though turnover in the second six months was up by only 2 per cent compared with the corresponding period last year. Margins have increased from 10.2 per cent to 10.5 per cent and the directors have declared a second interim dividend of 1.89p. They hope to recommend a final dividend of 1.42p, making the total 4.8p gross against 3.46p.

Conditions in the United Kingdom have not been easy and the profit increase has only been achieved by careful house-keeping, says Mr. T. J. French, chairman.

Results at half time showed turnover of Thomas French up from £4.4m to £5.2m and turnover up by 10.2 per cent to £4.6m. Back in April 1 the chairman said that the increase in profits had been achieved in a trading climate which had not been generally favourable and once again the group had to absorb substantial increases in the costs of raw material.

Meanwhile the last three months of this extended financial period have shown a slight improvement in conditions in the United Kingdom and overseas subsidiaries have traded at similar levels to the past few months, so that a reasonable profit is expected for this period which is normally the slackest quarter of the year.

The board is looking for improved trading conditions and a further advance in profit from the new financial year which began on October 2.

Sanderson Kayser confident

Following the upturn in 1976, Sanderson Kayser reports a 28 per cent improvement in pre-tax profits of £583,000 in the first half of 1977. The interim dividend rises from 2.06p to 2.22p. Although sales are not given, a board explains that in spite of the continued slowdown in world trade they were higher than last year. The group, which is a well-stocked warehouse, with in the United Kingdom and overseas, have contributed to the improved performance.

The outlook on order intake is encouraging and, providing a reasonable level of business confidence improves so should a group's prospects.

Pre-tax profits hit a peak of £1,000 in 1974, but fell to £400,000 in the following year and then partly recovered to £400,000 in 1976. Sanderson Kayser makes many things, including high-grade steels, cold-rolled iron, wire, drop stampings, and as for wood and metal.

Warning of reduced demand at P. Lane

By Michael Clark

A warning on the outlook for the remainder of the year is given by Mr. Peter Lane, chairman of P. Lane, maker of glazed aluminium window assemblies.

There was overstocking of completed caravans in both the United Kingdom and on the Continent, which seems likely to lead to reduced demand for the group's products later in the year while the various problems in the United Kingdom motor and commercial vehicle industries could have the same effect.

While adopting this cautious note on prospects, he affirms that group profits for 1977 "should comfortably exceed those of last year."

Meanwhile progress at the group's architectural subsidiary is being made at a slower rate than hoped with several worth-

while contracts recently received. Output at Planet Windows (Glenrithie), which is expected to continue at a low ebb for the rest of 1977 while management changes have been made to correct the position in 1978.

For the latest half, the Luxembourg offshoot has made another substantial contribution to a rise in pre-tax profits of 60 per cent to £698,000 for the six months to June 30. Of this the Luxembourg subsidiaries brought in £902,000.

Group sales rose from £5.69m to £8.7m, reflecting the continuing high demand from the transport, caravan and portable building industries and an improved demand from the building industry, except in Scotland where competition remained severe. The directors have declared an interim dividend of 1.8p gross against 1.5p.

Lawtex pleases with recovery in peak year

The return to changeable, wet summer weather seems to have been good for Lawtex, the Manchester-based clothing and umbrella maker.

Pre-tax profits jumped to a record £458,000 for the year to June 25. This compares with the previous best of £401,000 achieved in 1974, and the very depressed £210,000 recorded last year. This pleased the market which boosted the shares by 13p to 64p.

Sales rose 58 per cent to £9.77m and the clothing division made £7.9m of this. Its profits were £580,000 and new accounts for over 80 per cent of the group's business. Mr. Garhart Schaefer, the chairman, says that margins were consistent throughout the year.

Although the group has switched the emphasis of its trading away from the umbrella division, it nevertheless increased its sales by 49 per cent.

SDA injects £1m into Mackinnon knitwear

North of the border knitwear group Mackinnon of Scotland is to receive a £500,000 cash injection from the Government-backed Scottish Development Agency. And there is the promise of a further £120,000 by 1986.

The SDA will take up £200,000 worth of 8 1/2 per cent redeemable cum preference shares in 1992/96 and the balance will be in the form of a 13 1/2 per cent secured loan repayable by instalments over 15 years, from 1982.

The Agency also has the option, open until 1986, to buy a further £120,000 of ordinary shares. This would give it a 15 per cent stake in the company. On the basis of the present capital this is equal to a price of 28p per share, against a market price yesterday of 14p, on a 5p spread.

The money will be used initially to reduce temporary bank borrowings and use, more fully, the companies' present profit earning capacity.

Chairman Mr. Kenneth Mackinnon reveals, that over the past two years, the cost of wool, the group's raw material, has risen by over 300 per cent. This has had a serious effect on the group's performance.

In the 12 months to October 31 last the group made a pre-tax loss of £62,000. However in the first half of this year, Mackinnon was back in the black with a profit of £55,000 and the chairman forecasts a substantial improvement in the second six months.

Results at half time showed turnover of Thomas French up from £4.4m to £5.2m and turnover up by 10.2 per cent to £4.6m. Back in April 1 the chairman said that the increase in profits had been achieved in a trading climate which had not been generally favourable and once again the group had to absorb substantial increases in the costs of raw material.

Meanwhile the last three months of this extended financial period have shown a slight improvement in conditions in the United Kingdom and overseas subsidiaries have traded at similar levels to the past few months, so that a reasonable profit is expected for this period which is normally the slackest quarter of the year.

The board is looking for improved trading conditions and a further advance in profit from the new financial year which began on October 2.

Shell Chemicals (UK) hit by decline in home sales

By Peter Hill

Profits of Shell Chemicals UK, a subsidiary in the second quarter of this year to £4.2m from £5.5m in the first three months of the year. The fall is attributed to the generally stagnant state of the economy. Home sales fell by almost 3 per cent in the second quarter though export sales showed a marginal improvement.

With the normal seasonal downturn in July and August continuing into last month the company believes that the third quarter's output will show little improvement.

Mr. Derek Crofton, the company's finance director, commented in the latest issue of Spectrum, the company's newspaper, said: "We are going through a

period of extremely difficult trading conditions. Falling demand both at home and overseas has put prices of many products under pressure and led to reduced plant loadings. This has increased unit costs and as a result, feedstock prices have also risen our profit margins have been severely squeezed."

Last year the company recorded a pre-tax profit of £10.8m but Mr. Crofton noted that the company had generated sufficient cash to cover its capital expenditure programme for the first six months as well as increase working capital. The downturn in the second quarter, however, reduces the steadily improving trend which has been experienced since the end of 1975.

Utico Hides suspended as talks take place

Shares in Utico Holdings—formerly United Tobacco Companies—were suspended on the London Stock Exchange yesterday. This follows news that discussions are taking place with third parties regarding the future operations of certain subsidiaries.

Utico, a South African tobacco manufacturer, was formed last year as a result of the merger of British-American Tobacco and BAT Industries.

MK increasing its share of market

After a difficult year in which sales of Blackwood, Morton, carpet group, plunged from 94,000 to 245,000, Mr. Kenneth M. Hamilton, chairman, says that his annual statement at the group's share of the market is increasing.

The board believes that customers have appreciated the group's consistent pricing policy of maintenance of standards in quality and service. However, a reasonable level of profitability will not be attained until demand allows a fuller use plant.

Another peak likely Leisure & Gen

Liverpool-based Leisure and General Holdings could make a pre-tax profit of over £1m in the current year. After 1976-77's record £925,000 pre-tax, the chairman, Mr. J. G. D. Chapple, says that the company can look forward to "further significant increases" in turnover and profit this year. It has added well, with high levels of capacities once again in the many motor hotels and holiday centres. Bookmaking, hi-fi and audio retailing, both trading "satisfactorily" and general catering is shown signs of improvement.

Summer year seen Amber Day

With seven successive record years behind it, the Amber Day group is looking for further progress. "This year's hope is based on improved efficiency in production and substantial increases in retail sales."

Mr. Ronald Merkzer, the chairman of this fashion chain introducing a privilege discount scheme for shareholders, will receive a report with a copy of the card and counts entitling them to 10 per cent off clothes sold in the group's stores.

Interim from George Ingham

In spite of an improvement in profits, George Ingham Holdings is not paying an interim dividend for the current year. This is because of other claims against the company. Turnover on the first half is more than doubled from £50,000 to £985,000 and pre-tax profits rose from £3,000 to £2,000.

Meanwhile the sale of the 10 per cent of the portfolio has yielded £180,000, against the value on April 6 of £4,000.

rosby House hopes cut loss

Every effort is being made to restore Crosby House, the commercial and industrial property, to profitability, says Mr. W. A. Crosby, chairman. In his usual review, while it is not stable at this stage to predict possible outcomes for 1977, he says that, with the reputation of Thomas Cook being which is subject to a 10 per cent loss of £256,000 in 1976 will be repeated in 1977.

Singer sees 40 pc 3rd qtr gain

The Singer Company of America, manufacturers of sewing machines and related products, expects to record a gain of more than 40 per cent in its third quarter income from continuing operations. This represents a sales increase of about 8 per cent and operating income growth of nearly 17 per cent compared with the same period last year. Mr. Joseph Flavin, the chairman, states.

The expected third-quarter results will compare with income from continuing operations of \$7.9m (about £4.6m), of \$409.3m and operating income of \$27.2m in the third quarter of last year.

Discussing likely 1977 year-end results, Mr. Flavin said: "Thanks to the balance of our businesses we will record an excellent year with significant growth over last year."

International

approval in Britain and Japan, was not disclosed. At present Baring Brothers and Sanwa Bank each own 40 per cent of Baring Sanwa. After the transaction, they would each own 50 per cent.

Fearnley & Eger

The Norwegian Shipping Company, Fearnley & Eger, is seeking an arrangement with its creditors in view of steadily weakening shipping markets. Mr. Christian Haneberg, the company's legal adviser, said in Oslo. He said that commitments amount to Kr1,200m (about £120m). A decision by the creditor whether or not to accept an offer by the company will be made at a meeting in London this week. Major creditors include the Finnish Weertsia Yhti and the American Chemical Bank of New York.

German ICI loss

Deutsche ICI GMBH records a net loss of DM104.5m (about £4.8m) in the 1976 year on sales of DM854.5m. The finance director, Herr Hans Moeller, says that the 1976 loss resulted

mainly from the fibre business which will again be loss-making this year, but he could not say if 1977 would bring an overall net loss.

Aguacate mine charge

The United States Securities Commission has accused Aguacate Consolidated Mines of Costa Rica and three of its officials of violating the anti-fraud and registration provisions of federal securities laws. At the time the complaint was filed the defendants agreed without admitting any violations of the law to a permanent court injunction barring further violations of Securities laws. The commission charged that Aguacate and three officials sold hundreds of thousands of shares.

Georg Fischer increase

Georg Fischer AG, the Swiss-based engineering group, says its turnover rose to 883m francs (about £210.2m) in the first eight months of this year, up from 847m francs in the similar period last year. The company said that incoming orders rose by 8 per cent in the first eight months compared with the year earlier period. It is forecast, however, that for the full year, sales will be at about the same level as in 1976.

Hongkong investigating 'insiders'

Briefly

A standing tribunal to investigate cases of alleged insider share dealings will be established subject to executive council approval, Hongkong's Governor, Sir Murray Maclehoose, said yesterday.

The Commissioner for Securities will have to establish a prima facie case of insider dealing and the Financial Secretary, on advice from the Securities Commission, will decide whether or not to refer cases to the tribunal.

The tribunal will be required to publish its findings. It will pronounce on professional standards but will not have the power to punish directly.

TURNER & NEWALL
A subsidiary has acquired control of Philip Hunt chemical Corp of New Jersey.

BRIT TRANSPORT STOCK

Treasury will make no conversion offer for holdings of 4 per cent British Transport Stock 1977 and it will be redeemed at par on December 20.

BRITISH LAND

Board says £7.5m has now been sold and an equivalent amount of bank debt repaid, thus reducing further the short-term indebtedness.

MILTONS FOOTWEAR

Opening weeks of second-half have proved to be much more encouraging than first half, and if trend continues through to the important Christmas selling period, full-year profits should show improvement.

MERGER CLEARED

Proposed merger between Tagis Investments and Tagis Investments is not to be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

STOCKHOLDERS HOLDINGS

Company has not been able to issue its annual report and accounts within six months of year-end because of delay at a subsidiary. Board hopes to issue them at end of November.

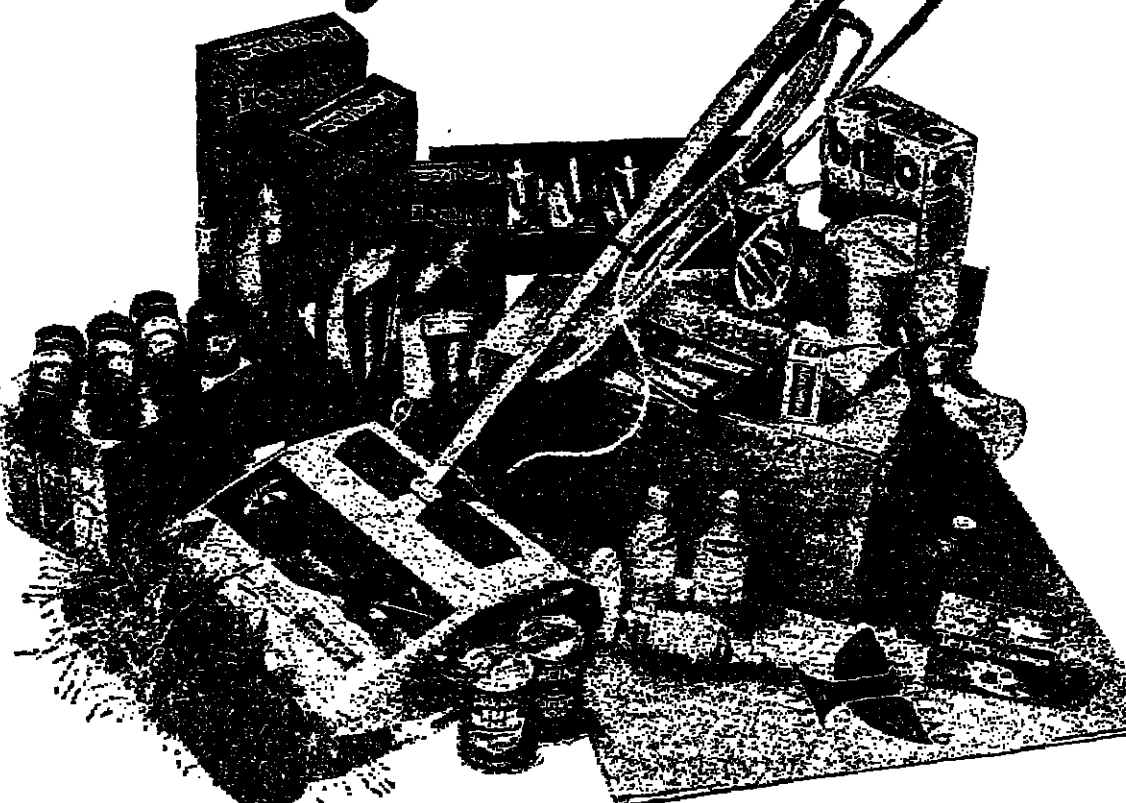
FIN PARIBAS

Group to make one-for-five scrip which will raise capital to £1.2m. JARDINE MATHESON (SE ASIA) Interim profit 3.11m Singapore dollars, against 2.83m dollars. Turnover 72.22m dollars against 64.35m dollars.

ADVANCE LAUNDRIES

Moderate 8 per cent increase in pre-tax profits in first half expected to continue, at somewhat better rate during second six months.

Printed and packaged by Smurfit



You will be surprised just how many everyday products have their print and packaging requirements handled by the specialist companies within the Jefferson Smurfit Group.

Whatever shape, form, material or colour your print or packaging requirement takes, contact Smurfit first.



Smurfit
Synonymous with print and packaging.
30 Sloane Street, London SW1X 9NJ

City Offices
Hampton & Sons
01-236 7831

01-236 7831

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The *Times* Share Indices for 1933. 1937. Once
date June 3, 1934 original base date June 3,
1920=100

	Index 1920=100	Index 1937	Index 1933	Index 1937
The Times Industrial Share Indices				
Largest 100	216.01	5.88	28.83	205.45
Largest 250	212.40	5.71	20.18	215.85
Smaller 100	204.64	5.14	23.59	202.67
Smaller 250	204.64	5.14	22.38	204.89
Consumer Goods	223.09	6.31	10.21	222.81
Non-Consumer Goods	194.99	5.71	7.39	193.08
Financial Share Indices				
Largest financial shares	245.54	4.95	—	244.75
Largest financial and industrial shares	225.65	5.25	—	224.45
* Centrally listed shares	205.53	2.58	10.05	205.85
Gold Mining shares	238.29	5.54	16.89	239.55
Industrial share indices				
Selected shares	55.71	6.11*	—	58.25
Industrial share indices	64.45	10.83*	—	63.45
7-15 Year War Loan	37	9.18*	—	37

* Revised by The *Times* Industrial Share
Indices is given below—

	High	Low
31-31-31	323.88 (140.97)	60.15 (32.12)
31-31-31	323.88 (140.97)	31.23 (32.11)
31-31-31	323.88 (140.97)	31.85 (37.10)
31-31-31	323.88 (140.97)	31.85 (37.10)
31-31-31	323.88 (140.97)	31.85 (37.10)
31-31-31	323.88 (140.97)	31.85 (37.10)
31-31-31	323.88 (140.97)	31.85 (37.10)
31-31-31	323.88 (140.97)	31.85 (37.10)

* Fiat Income Yield.

Our
Company
Financial
Com-
pense
control
de-top
Salary

